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ABSTRACT

This Kids Count Factbook details county and statewide trends in the well-being of children in Oklahoma. The statistical portrait is based on seven indicators or benchmarks of child well-being: (1) low birthweight infants; (2) infant mortality; (3) births to young teens; (4) child abuse and neglect; (5) child and teen death; (6) high school dropouts; and (7) juvenile violent crime arrests. An overview presenting findings statewide indicates that, compared to data from the mid 1980s, current data show improvements in infant mortality, births to young teens, child deaths, high school dropouts, and juvenile violent crime arrests. However, there have been increases in the number of low birthweight infants and in child abuse and neglect cases since the mid 1980s, and 19 percent of Oklahoma children live in poverty. A special section of the Factbook focusing on the impact of welfare reform on Oklahoma children acknowledges the difficulty in separating the effects of welfare reform from those of the economy, and notes that the next challenge is to help families stay off welfare. The bulk of the Factbook is comprised of county profiles, in which data for each of the indicators are presented graphically. Concluding the Factbook are tips for understanding and using the data, explanations of methodology and data sources, and single tables compiling county data for each indicator. (Contains 35 references.) (KB)

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Oklahoma KIDS COUNT Factbook 2002

Oklahoma Institute for Child Advocacy, Inc.

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Every [illegible] Oklahoma

135 babies are born
- 7 of the babies are born to children
- 8 of the babies are born with inadequate prenatal care
- 10 of the babies are born too small

165 incidents of child abuse and/or neglect are investigated
- 43 incidents are confirmed to be child abuse and/or neglect

26 children quit high school without graduating

78 children are arrested for a crime
- 3 of those are arrested for a violent crime

At least 2 children will die
- 1 of those will be a baby

5

6

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The National KIDS COUNT Databook is an annual publication that reports on the well-being of children, youth and families in the United States. The publication is free and available through: **The Annie E. Casey Foundation, 701 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, MD 21202, 1-410-547-6600, or online at www.kidscount.org.**

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KIDS COUNT Leaders are chosen annually through an application process. To receive an application call 405-236-5437.

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Every Oklahoma child deserves a good start, a childhood free from the hardships of poverty and a future brimming with hope. Growing up in a supportive, economically stable family gives each child his or her best chance.

This 2002 edition of the Oklahoma KIDS COUNT Factbook focuses on welfare reform. The *Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996*, was an ambitious federal effort to influence the most basic and complex human behaviors — work, childbearing, marriage — and provide each child that supportive, economically stable family. The 1996 welfare reform became a watershed event for children living in poverty. It redirected policy and funding, and changed the terms of their lives. The 2002 Factbook begins the assessment of whether Oklahoma children are benefitting or suffering from welfare reform.

It is time to take measure. During the summer of 2002, welfare reform is again being debated and amended. Soon after, Oklahoma will again restrict or enhance its local welfare-to-work program to accommodate the resulting mix of federal mandates and take advantage of whatever flexibility states are allowed to exert.

Oklahoma families raise and nurture Oklahoma's children. As families suffer or prosper, children will suffer or prosper. The health of the economy and the result of the next round of welfare reform will combine to determine which outcome is more likely. The first round of welfare reform found its successes fueled by a boom economy; Oklahoma may not be so lucky next time. Regardless of public perceptions about welfare, if the resulting welfare system fails its recipients, it will fail their children. If the cycle remains unbroken, Oklahoma's future dims.

The Oklahoma KIDS COUNT Partnership, a project of the Oklahoma Institute for Child Advocacy (OICA), uses key strategies to achieve its goal. First, KIDS COUNT "counts kids," providing accurate and up-to-date data on the status of Oklahoma's children and youth. Second, KIDS COUNT cultivates leadership on behalf of children and youth, giving voice to their needs at the local level. Third, KIDS COUNT communicates the needs of children and youth, using extensive public awareness activities.

Oklahoma families raise and nurture Oklahoma's children. As families suffer or prosper, children will suffer or prosper.

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The Oklahoma KIDS COUNT Factbook uses benchmarks to profile the status of children and youth in our state. Benchmarks are quantifiable measures that, when taken together, help determine child, family and community well-being. The seven benchmarks in the 2002 KIDS COUNT Factbook are low birthweight infants, infant mortality, births to young teens, child abuse & neglect, child death, high school dropouts and juvenile violent crime arrests.

From an established baseline, this seventh Oklahoma KIDS COUNT Factbook continues to track progress, or the lack of progress, for each benchmark over time. Progress requires action. Progress requires using all of this information — and more — to make good decisions about state and community budgets and programs that affect children and youth. Effective programs and policies work together with strong communities and families to improve the benchmarks.

Almost nine hundred thousand (892,360) Oklahomans — one in every four (25.9%) — are children. Last year's Oklahoma KIDS COUNT Factbook (2001) shared the good news that only two (low birthweight infants and child abuse & neglect) of the seven benchmarks tracked worsened when compared to data from a dozen years ago. Most young people in Oklahoma were doing well most of the time.

Good news continues. The 2002 Oklahoma KIDS COUNT Factbook again reveals that only two of the seven benchmarks tracked worsened when compared to data from the middle of the 1980's:

- Low birthweight infants
- Child abuse & neglect

Five benchmarks again improved over the comparable older data:

- Infant mortality
- Births to young teens
- Child deaths
- High school dropouts
- Juvenile violent crime arrests

Bad news remains. The improved rates obscure the challenges faced by large numbers of young Oklahomans each year. One in every five (19.1%) Oklahoma children lives in poverty. Each year, almost sixteen thousand (15,733) children are abused or neglected. Each year, almost ten thousand (9,406) youth quit high school. Each year, more than one thousand (1,035) children and youth are arrested for murder, rape, aggravated assault or robbery.

Oklahoma

Number of Children (2000): 892,360 Children are 25.9% of the state population Child Poverty Rate (2000): 19.1%

Indicator	Base Data	– Worsened	Improved +	Recent Data	Recent Numbers
Low Birthweight	6.4% of live births 1984-86	-14.2%		7.3% of live births 1998-2000	3,598 average annual 1998-2000
Infant Mortality	10.5/1000 live births 1984-86		19.8%	8.4/1000 live births 1998-2000	415 average annual 1998-2000
Births to Young Teens	43.9/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86		24.8%	33.0/1000 girls 15-17 1998-2000	2,570 average annual 1998-2000
Child Abuse & Neglect	9.0 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-96.8%		17.8 confirmed/1000 children FY 1998-2000	15,733 average annual FY 1998-2000
Child Deaths	41.5/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86		32.2%	28.2/100,000 children 1-14 1998-2000	191 average annual 1998-2000
High School Dropouts	5.5/95-96/97		1.5%	5.4% of grades 9-12 SY 97/98-99/00	9,406 average annual School Year 97/98-99/00
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests	334.1/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92		24.8%	251.4/100,000 youth 10-17 1998-2000	1,035 average annual 1998-2000

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a state focus on

The Welfare of Oklahoma's Children After Welfare Reform

In 1996, welfare reform forever changed public assistance, impacting the lives and futures of children living in poverty. In 2002, the KIDS COUNT Factbook takes this initial look at how poor children are faring under Oklahoma's welfare reform.

Children on TANF (FY2001): **49,146** (5.5% of all children)

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001): **30**

51,528 fewer Oklahoma children received TANF **each month** during FY2001 than received AFDC before 1996 welfare reform

33.1% of children on DHS child care subsidies received child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities (April 2002)

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **34.2%** of **$15.05**, the average hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full time job in order to be self-sufficient in a **metropolitan** county in Oklahoma

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **44.7%** of **$11.51**, the average hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full time job in order to be self-sufficient in a **non-metropolitan** county in Oklahoma

See County Benchmarks (pages 31 - 69) for comparable information on each Oklahoma county.

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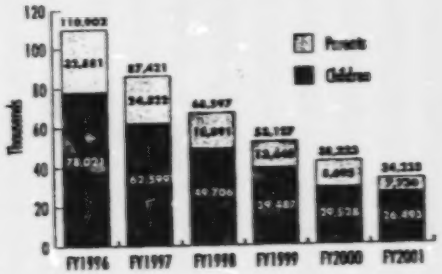
Some ideas are supported both by common sense and by research. Oklahomans know, and well-accepted evidence demonstrates, that children do best when they live in supportive, two-parent families that earn enough to meet their needs. The challenge facing Oklahoma and the nation is to determine how to best help children who do not have the support of both parents and who live in families that do not have enough income. Too many Oklahoma children experience one or both situations. Half will spend some part of their childhood living with a single parent. More than one-third will spend some part of their childhood living in poverty. Oklahoma's success or failure will be measured by the welfare of our children.

How Are Children Faring Under Welfare Reform?

The well-being of children is the most important concern for Oklahoma's welfare policy. Reform of the welfare system can either hurt or help children. Welfare reform has changed their family's income. It has changed their family's ability to provide basic needs. It has changed their need for and access to basic services. It has changed the risks to which they are exposed. It has changed the level of their parent's stress. The changes may be good or bad, intended or unintended. What do we know about how Oklahoma's children are faring now? Has welfare reform enabled more Oklahoma children to live in supportive, two-parent families that earn enough to meet their needs?

The combination of strong economic growth, low unemployment rates, and TANF's focus on work and responsibility, helped many former recipients leave welfare. In State Fiscal Year 1996, before TANF was initiated, nearly one hundred eleven thousand (110,902) Oklahomans received welfare cash assistance every month. Today's caseloads are only a third as large with more than fifty thousand (51,528) fewer children and twenty-five thousand (25,151) fewer of their parents receiving benefits each month. Measured only by decreased caseloads, welfare reform is a success.

Welfare Cash Assistance (AFDC/TANF)
Average Monthly Caseloads, Oklahoma, FY1996-FY2001



More of Oklahoma's poor are working. Employment rates for families leaving TANF cash assistance increased as Oklahoma's program matured from its beginnings (Federal Fiscal Year 1997). A growing proportion of families are leaving TANF in order to take paid employment (30.1% FFY 1997, compared to 47.4% in FFY 2000). A greater proportion of families are finding work after leaving welfare. Currently around sixty percent (62.1% in FFY 1999;

For an explanation of terms related to welfare reform, see pages 73-74.

Welfare Before 1996 Reform

Before welfare reform changed the landscape, all families and children who met state eligibility criteria were "entitled" to receive cash assistance — Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). Many states, including Oklahoma, set the financial eligibility so low that only the poorest families qualified. Oklahoma was reimbursed by the federal government for at least half of the assistance provided. This federal cost sharing was unlimited. An Oklahoma AFDC recipient had direct access to Medicaid and food stamps. Even before welfare was reformed nationally, Oklahoma and several other states were well on their way to changing welfare programs into jobs programs. If the recipient participated in an AFDC-work program and the funding allowed, child care assistance might be provided. Most AFDC mothers stayed home and cared for their children themselves.

While there was broad agreement that this sixty-year-old system did not work well, there was little agreement about why. Some felt it encouraged young women to have babies outside of marriage and young men to abdicate their responsibilities. Some felt it discouraged work and was too expensive. Others felt its low benefits, lack of effective services, and strict punishments trapped families in poverty. Some felt decisions best made by the state were made at the national level. Recipients themselves disliked welfare, preferring the basic dignity derived from paid work and self-sufficiency.

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1996 Welfare Reform:

An ambitious federal effort to reduce the number of children growing up in poor, single-parent families, the *Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996* sought to promote marriage, reduce teen pregnancies and require mothers to move from welfare to work. At its most basic, the 1996 law transformed public welfare into an employment program. AFDC became TANF — Temporary Assistance for Needy Families. Entitlement to benefits ended. Links between cash assistance, Medicaid and food stamps were severed. Families receive TANF cash assistance for no longer than sixty (60) months and have to meet stringent work requirements, with serious sanctions for noncompliance. Oklahoma recipients must immediately be available to work and are required to spend thirty (30) hours in work or work-related activities. Child care funding was increased so mothers could work. Child support enforcement programs were strengthened so fathers would contribute to the support of their children. With the new focus on work and responsibility, Oklahoma and other states received increased flexibility to design their own programs. Even though there was broad agreement that change was needed, the sweeping welfare reform was accompanied by dire predictions of families becoming destitute without welfare and children being forced into foster homes.

Stated Purposes of the *Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996*:

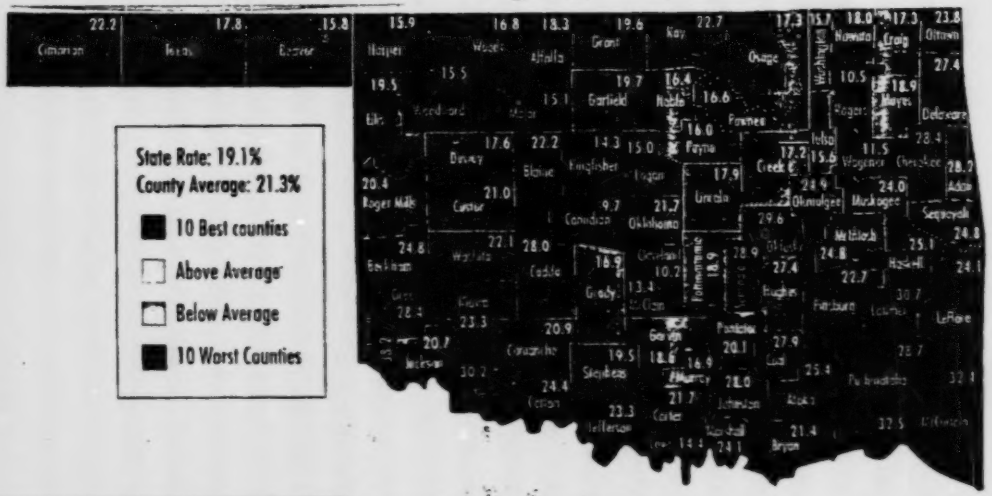
1. Providing assistance to needy families so that children may be cared for in their own homes or the homes of relatives
2. Ending the dependence of needy parents on government benefits by promoting job preparation, work and marriage
3. Preventing and reducing the incidence of out-of-wedlock pregnancies and establishing annual numerical goals for both purposes
4. Encouraging the formation and maintenance of two-parent families

59.4% in FFY 2000) of Oklahoma families moving off TANF become employed within the year, up from about half (50.3%) the first year of reform (FFY 1997).

Progress is apparent. While still too high, child poverty rates have declined. Ten years ago 21.7% of Oklahoma's children lived in poverty. Today, only 19.1% are poor. Even so, poverty for children worsened in eighteen Oklahoma counties (Beaver, Kay, Delaware, Grant, Ellis, Kingfisher, Texas, Harper, Tillman, Garfield, Washington, Greer, Dewey, Cimarron, Woods, Roger Mills, Oklahoma and Latimer).

Just over one-third (58,193 or 35.0%) of the children living in poverty reside in one of the state's two large metropolitan counties (Oklahoma or Tulsa County) which together are populated with the same proportion (35.1%) of Oklahoma's children.

Percent of Children Living in Poverty (2000)



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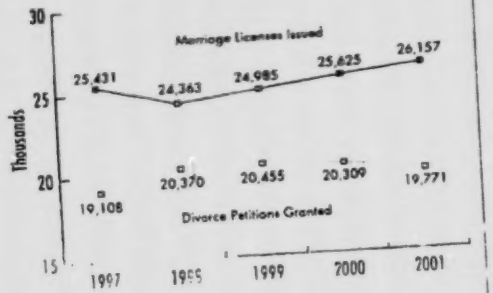
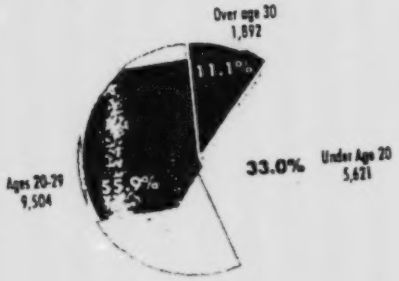
Marriage & Divorce
Oklahoma Marriage Initiative, 1997-2001

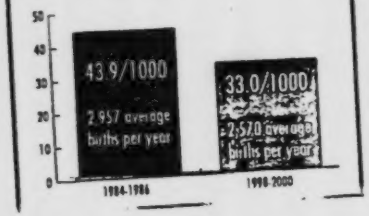


Births to Unmarried Mothers
Oklahoma, By Age, 2000



More good news .... the rate at which teenagers have babies is going down. While still too high, Oklahoma's number and rate of births to young teens (ages 15 through 17) has steadily decreased since the mid-1980's. For the most recent three years on record (1998-2000) there were only 33.0 births per every 1,000 girls ages 15 through 17.

Births to Young Teens (Age 15-17)
Three-Year Average Annual Number & Rate
Oklahoma, 1984-1986 & 1998-2000



On the other hand, both the number and rate of married couples raising children decreased during the past decade. Oklahoma divorce rates are high, and remain steady, with seventy-six divorce petitions granted for every 100 marriage licenses issued. Every year the number and rate of Oklahoma infants born to single mothers increases. By 2000, one-third (34.3%) of all Oklahoma births were to women who were not married. More than half (55.9%) of the births to unmarried mothers were to women in their twenties. Today, as a result, fewer Oklahoma children (down 9,403) are raised by married couples and more (up 28,505) live in single parent households than did ten years ago. Even though most of the increase in children living in single parent households occurred during the first half of the 1990's, well over one-quarter (28.3%) of Oklahoma's children now live with one parent.

To attribute any of these changes, either positive or negative, to welfare policy ignores the undeniable impact of the unprecedented economic growth which paralleled implementation of the 1996 welfare reform law. It is difficult, if not impossible, to separate the effects of welfare reform policies from those of the economy. Neither Oklahoma's successes nor Oklahoma's failures can be directly credited to welfare reform at this time. However, the stage is set. The questions are becoming clearer. The results are beginning to come in. Attentive measurement of child outcomes remains essential to effective program design and management.

Looking at the Children Behind the Numbers

The numbers reflect both success and failure of the broad goals of welfare reform in Oklahoma. Welfare caseloads, unemployment among welfare families, child poverty and teen births are decreasing. Single parent households and births to unmarried mothers are increasing. What do we really know about the day-to-day impact of welfare reform on children?

Child well-being is tied to family well-being. Many mothers have moved successfully from welfare to work, improving the lives of many children in the process. Many families will likely never again need welfare benefits. Research clearly suggests that elementary school-aged children improve their school

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achievement and have fewer behavior problems when family income increases. Unfortunately, poor school achievement by adolescent children whose mothers move from welfare to work has also been documented. It is not now clear whether this poor outcome results from decreased supervision, increased responsibilities being placed upon teens with working parents, or some other cause.

When evaluating the impact on children, whether or not a parent becomes employed is not the only issue to be considered. Research tells us that programs which increase employment without increasing a family's economic status do little for children. In Oklahoma, the total household income for a family leaving welfare for work is significantly lower than the total household income for those continuing to receive welfare.

Even in a strong economy, some families (and their children) struggle. Some are not able to find work or overcome their barriers to employment. For many, the jobs found are unstable, pay low-wages, offer no health insurance, and provide no time off to care for the needs of their children. Whether a parent leaves welfare or remains on welfare (combining it with paid employment), their reality is complex, obscuring the struggle of families still trying to move successfully from welfare to work.

After leaving welfare, an Oklahoma head of a household earns a monthly average of $1,350 (or $7.79 per hour) for full time work (FFY 2000). A *Self-Sufficiency Standard for Oklahoma*, recently calculated for seventy different family types in each of Oklahoma's seventy-seven counties, reveals the amount of income necessary for Oklahoma families to adequately meet their basic needs without assistance or subsidy. Depending on the precise family size and where the family leaving TANF lives, an adequate income ranges from $10.08 to $22.98 per hour. Simply put, the real wages parents earn after leaving TANF fall well below what is needed to meet their families' basic needs anywhere in Oklahoma.

Self-Sufficiency Standard

Hourly Wage Required to Achieve Self-Sufficiency
Oklahoma, February 2002

		One Parent, Two Children * (approximating the typical family on welfare)	One Parent, Three Children ** (approximating the typical family leaving welfare for work)
Metropolitan Co			
	High	$16.66	$22.98
	Low	$12.60	$18.42
	Average	$15.05	$21.21
Non-Metropolitan Co			
	High	$14.43	$20.73
	Low	$10.08	$15.30
	Average	$11.51	$17.42
All Counties			
	High	$16.66	$22.98
	Low	$10.08	$15.30
	Average	$12.10	$18.06

* One adult, one preschooler, one school age child
** One adult, one infant, one preschooler, one school age child

The well-being of children is the most important concern for Oklahoma's welfare policy. Reform of the welfare system can either hurt or help children.

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Food insecurity, defined primarily as limited or uncertain availability of nutritionally adequate and safe food, and hunger, defined as recurrent and involuntary lack of access to food, are problems among Oklahoma families on or recently leaving TANF. Regardless of employment status nearly half (48.4% of those on TANF; 47.9% of those having left TANF) of Oklahoma TANF households experience food insecurity, a rate substantially higher than found in other states. About one in five (19.6% of those on TANF; 22.2% of those having left TANF) experience food insecurity with hunger.

Food Stamps are one strategy to prevent food insecurity and hunger. A decline in Food Stamp usage among eligible families has accompanied welfare reform. Nationally, only twenty-seven percent of workers receive Food Stamps after leaving welfare. Oklahomans receiving Food Stamps each month is down more than one-fourth (26.4%) from before the 1996 welfare reform. Once out of the welfare system, it is difficult to assess the eligibility of working poor families and ensure that families leaving TANF continue to receive the food stamps for which they are eligible. Emergency food assistance requests to private agencies have increased sharply, and assistance centers have been unable to keep up with the demand. Officials identified the leading cause of hunger to be low-paying jobs.

Despite the fact that a majority of children in families leaving welfare and their parents remain eligible for Medicaid, severing the link between cash assistance and Medicaid increased the number of families leaving welfare who are left completely uninsured — over forty percent (40.8%) in Oklahoma. Only one-fifth (22.4%) of Oklahomans who left welfare are covered by health insurance at work, while only one-fourth (26.3%) are on Medicaid. After Oklahomans leave TANF, about half of the employed parents are unable to pay their medical bills (57.9%). During the most recent year on record (FFY 2000) someone in more than forty percent (42.7%) of the families leaving TANF went without a prescription medication because they could not afford to pay for it. Someone in one-fourth (24.1%) of the families got sick or hurt during the year and could not pay for care.

Oklahoma families leaving TANF with their children face continuing hardships. About half of the employed parents are unable to pay rent (47.8%). Because of not having enough money, one-fourth of Oklahoma families leaving TANF had to share their home (25.6%) during the year. One-fourth (25.6%) of the families reported spending time in a homeless shelter. Two-thirds got behind on their utility bills (69.6%). It is common (48.1%) to go without a telephone as a way to save money. Oklahomans leaving TANF (11.7%) are twice as likely as those families staying on TANF (5.8%) to have their vehicle repossessed for non-payment.

Nationally, between one-quarter and one-third of the families leaving welfare for work had to return to TANF within one year. Cycling on and off of welfare occurred both before and after the 1996 welfare reform, suggesting that nothing has successfully addressed the need to help many recipients achieve

We began this report by asking, "Does work pay?" In one sense, the answer is yes. Many clients have left TANF because they have found jobs. These former clients have typically increased the proportion of household income from earnings. In that limited sense, there is a "payoff" associated with employment. On the other hand, total household income is lower for leavers than for stayers. In this sense, "work" does not "pay."

Our results show that falling caseloads are probably not the result of altered incentives. Leavers, who typically incur expenses associated with employment, are watching their resources shrink after leaving TANF. This is troubling because the logic of the "work first" movement assumes that leaving welfare improves a family's situation. If the improvement does not materialize, the logic of reform falls apart. As people shift from admittedly bad welfare situations to more challenging employment situations, we are likely to find an erosion of faith in the labor market among these economically marginal parents. Although it is beyond the scope of ODHS authority, adequate wages and benefits, particularly health insurance, would enhance the attractiveness of employment. Ultimately, labor market realities will determine the success or failure of welfare reform.

from *Leaving Welfare Behind*
The Oklahoma TANF Leavers Report
Planning and Research Unit
Oklahoma Department of Human Services
October 2000

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and maintain self-sufficiency. In Oklahoma, job retention is particularly troubling. Both part-time and full-time workers from families that left TANF also lost or quit their jobs at a significantly higher rate than other low-income workers. The families returning to welfare suffer poorer mental or physical health (46%), are less educated (38%) or face more responsibilities for an infant (19%) or child with a disability (7%) than the families who were able to stay off welfare because of their work. Post-reform welfare-to-work restrictions of sixty-months of benefits over a recipient's lifetime loom over these troubled families.

Some parents are off welfare, but still not working. A few (2%) have moved from TANF to a disability benefits program. Other parents (16%) are temporarily between jobs or have a working spouse. Most receive no benefits and are not working. In Oklahoma, around sixty percent of those who leave TANF are employed (62.1% in FFY 1999; 59.4% in FFY 2000). Those who are not employed, and their children, are suffering serious economic hardships.

Each year, large numbers of Oklahoma recipients leave welfare because of not complying with the rules. In the early days of state implementation of TANF (SFY 1998), about thirty percent (30.1%) of the closed TANF cases were closed because the parent failed or refused to cooperate in some manner. During the latest year (SFY2001) for which data is available, just over forty percent (40.4%) of the closed cases were closed for noncompliance. Evidence from other states reveals that reasons vary widely. Some did not comply because they no longer wanted or needed TANF. Others did not understand the requirements or take them seriously. Half suffer poor physical or mental health, making work difficult or impossible. One in five (19%) have a child with a substantial disability accompanied by special medical and child care needs that can make work difficult or impossible.

Official sanctions for failure to satisfy the myriad of requirements associated with TANF can result in losing all benefits — including those for the children. When a family and their children get "off welfare" in this manner they often become lost, unlikely to get other help which may be needed. In an effort to balance the desire for strong effective sanctions against the harm caused to families and children who lose benefits, some states have turned to outreach programs. Such efforts work to clarify program requirements, providing the support necessary to help people return to compliance and reinstate benefits for their families.

Reauthorization and/or Implementation Issues

As this KIDS COUNT Factbook goes to press, federal Congress is grappling with the myriad of issues and decisions required to reauthorize the most recent federal welfare reform law, the *Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996*. Soon after, each state (Oklahoma included) will restrict or enhance its local welfare-to-work program to accommodate the resulting mix of federal mandates and take advantage of whatever flexibility the federal law allows the states to exert. Poor Oklahoma children stand to reap the benefits

... the real wages parents earn after leaving TANF fall well below what is needed to meet their families' basic needs anywhere in Oklahoma.

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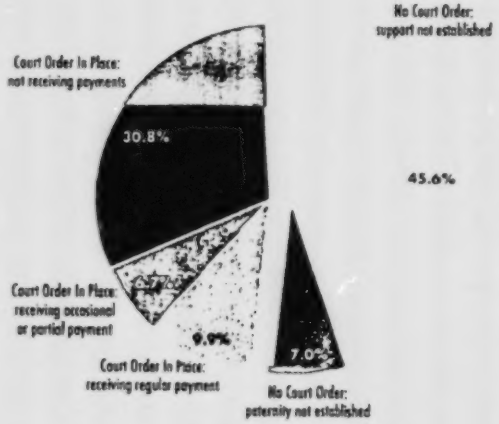
Child Support Payments
TANF Children Eligible for Child Support
Oklahoma DHS TANF Survey, FFY 2000



or suffer the consequences of this complex process. **Collection of child support, supporting relative raising children receiving TANF, ensuring access to quality child care, protecting adolescents, restructuring work requirements and promoting marriage** are among the difficult issues that are being debated at the federal and state level.

Child Support

The 1996 welfare reform law strengthened state child support collection activities, creating data bases to help find people with child support obligations, streamlining paternity establishment, standardizing interstate child support forms and establishing tough penalties for non-payment. Good child support enforcement is an effective way to increase income for low income families. Poor families who get child support typically receive about $2,000 more family income each year, reducing child poverty by about five percent. Oklahoma child support collections have increased more than fifty percent (54.6%) since the 1996 welfare reform act was implemented. Average collections increased twenty-seven percent (from $692.45 in FY1996 to $879.21 in SFY2001) as DHS handled a twenty percent (20.1%) increase in the number of cases processed each month.

The increased child support collections do not appear to greatly benefit Oklahoma TANF families. For those children on TANF for whom child support should have been received, over half (52.6%) had no support or no paternity established during FFY 2000. For those with court-ordered support, only a few received regular payments which averaged only $167.38 per child per month.

Child support usually translates into increased parental involvement. For the child support payor, basic commitments and engagement with the child are facilitated. For the custodial parent the additional income often allows him or her to work more regular hours, enabling more time to supervise and spend with the child.

Nationally, child support laws create a complex distribution system which dictates how much of the child support collected by a state gets sent to the family and how much is kept by the government. Evaluation of a comprehensive experimental child support distribution methodology in Wisconsin suggests that distributing money directly to families can improve outcomes for the children without cost to the state since less welfare funding is used in the process. Reauthorization of the 1996 welfare reform act will raise this issue and determine how much flexibility Oklahoma will have in how to distribute the collected funds.

Relatives Raising Children Who Receive TANF

In SFY2001, just under nine-thousand (8,837) Oklahoma children received TANF "child-only" grants, providing financial support only to the child and not to the adults caring for the child. Representing over one-third (34.8%) of Oklahoma

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TANF cases, this type of kinship care often enables a child to avoid foster care by being cared for by a relative or adult friend. The sixty (60) month time limit on receiving benefits and the work requirements do not apply to a TANF "child only" grant.

Under current TANF policy any time any adult caregiver is included in the grant, federal time limits and work requirements also apply. Low-income older relatives (such as grandparents) willing to take in a young child may be financially unable to do so. The relatively small "child only" grant provides inadequate resources to care for a child. For grandparents the job search, training and employment requirements would be an obstacle to providing a stable home. Oklahoma has large numbers of grandparents (62,219) who have accepted the responsibility of caring for one or more of their grandchildren. About one-fourth (24.7%) of these Oklahoma grandparent-headed families live in poverty. Reauthorization and state-implementation provides an opportunity to better address the special needs of such families.

Child Care

Welfare-to-work programs have increased the number of mothers with young children in the paid labor force. Today three out of five mothers with children under six work while most of their preschool children spend time in some type of child care. Child care, especially for very young children, is difficult to find and is often of low quality and high cost. Proposals on the table to increase the work requirements to forty hours each week will drastically increase the need for child care in Oklahoma. Unfortunately, the work acceleration proposals at the federal level are accompanied by efforts to freeze funds for child care at the prior year level.

Under the 1996 welfare reform law, each state can decide whether to impose work requirements on parents of infants. A majority of states categorically exempt parents with children under the age of one year from work requirements. Oklahoma is one of eighteen states which does not. In Oklahoma every TANF mother of an infant over the age of three-months must leave home for work, further increasing the demand for infant child care.

Research results are mixed as to whether young children are positively or negatively affected when their mothers move from welfare to work. Some studies suggest the children benefit only when family income increases. Low-income children especially have been shown to benefit from full time, high quality child care. Contrary results from other studies indicate that extended stays in child care harm the parent-child interaction.

Whatever occurs during the hours children are in care outside their homes will determine the success or failure of Oklahoma welfare reform. Because mothers are required to work, Oklahoma's youngest poor children will spend a large amount of time in child care. An increasing number of working mothers will have to depend on child care providers to help

Today three out of five mothers with children under six work while most of their preschool children spend time in some type of child care.

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their children become ready for school, learn to get along with others, be creative and feel good about themselves.

Child care is, on average, the third largest expense after housing and food for all families with preschool children. Unfortunately, welfare families cannot afford the high cost of quality care at the time of their lives when their earning potential is at its lowest.

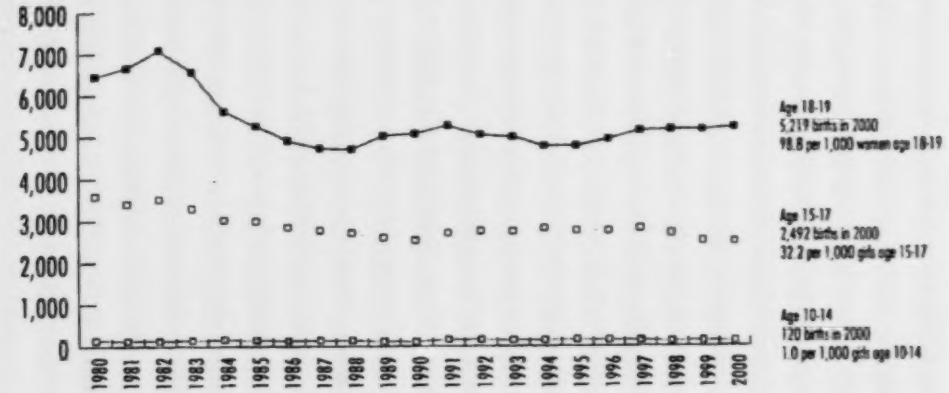
Oklahoma, and other states, added federal TANF dollars and the savings freed by plummeting caseloads to provide new supports for the working poor. With TANF dollars, Oklahoma has focused primarily on improving child care – an essential support for many of the parents trying to go to work. Using the flexibility of the current federal law, Oklahoma has advanced several major initiatives. One, a DHS subsidy program, increases the resources poor working families have to purchase child care by paying for part or all of the care of children up to age 13 while their parents work, attend school or receive training. Eligibility and the precise amount of benefits are based on each family's income level. Another, the DHS *Reaching for the Stars* program, offers financial incentives to child care providers to improve their quality of care. Using a three-star rating system, child care providers that meet additional quality criteria and accreditation standards receive higher reimbursement rates. The DHS effort to unite the two initiatives is reflected in its plan to have all children in subsidized care receive it in Two- and/or Three-Star centers and homes. During April 2002, about one-third (33.1%) of the nearly fifty thousand (48,177) children receiving child care subsidies participated in Two- and Three-Star programs.

Reauthorization and state implementation provide an opportunity to further address the need for child care, particularly infant care, for low-income families. Federal reauthorization could restrict or expand the type of work requirements states could impose on the parents of infants. On the other hand, expanded flexibility and funding would allow Oklahoma and other states to ensure that a working mother can find and afford high quality care for her child. States might consider replicating models from Minnesota and Montana which allow low-income families to care for infants at home by giving the parent an option to keep the subsidy and forego wages while the child is very young.

Adolescents

An analysis of welfare reform programs reveals warning signs that are unfavorable to adolescents. As mothers move from welfare to work, adolescent children are experiencing difficulties ranging from increased smoking and drinking to being

Births to Females Under Age 20
Number by Age, 1980-2000
2000 Number and Rate per 1,000
Oklahoma



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arrested more often. Some had trouble in school — performing poorly, repeating grades and behaving badly. These trends require more study to determine the causes, but it is common for youth from low-income families to work to help support their families. They often assume more responsibility in the family; frequently taking on the care of their younger brothers or sisters. Adult supervision may become less common and less effective as additional work requirements leave parents with little time and energy to devote to their adolescent children. Determining the possible causes of these negative impacts on adolescents is critical to the implementation of effective policies and programs. Approximately one-third (29.9%) of the Oklahoma children on TANF are between the ages of twelve and eighteen.

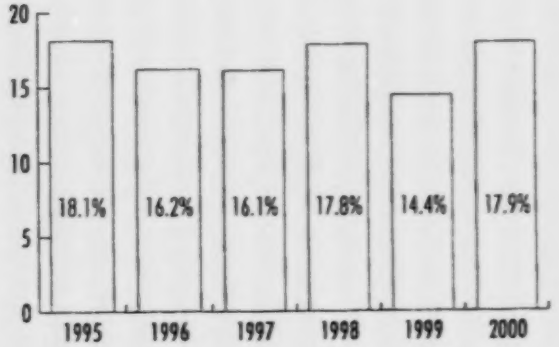
Very young mothers and their babies face bleak futures. A mother under age twenty is more likely than a woman who delays childbearing to drop out of school, be less skilled, have unsteady employment and be poor. She will probably end up on TANF at some point in her life. It is common for a very young mother to be a victim of physical violence and have an unstable marriage. Her child is susceptible to repeating the mother's cycle of early childbearing, poverty and abuse. Although teen pregnancy has slowed considerably, Oklahoma has one of the highest rates of young teen (age 15 through 17) childbearing in the nation.

If a minor parent and her child need TANF cash assistance, additional eligibility rules are imposed. The minor must stay in school and live at home (or in another approved adult-supervised setting). These TANF regulation are designed to move minor parents toward economic self-sufficiency and avoid a rapid repeat birth which would be likely to compound the problems the mother and the infant already face. In Oklahoma, almost eighteen percent (17.9%) of mothers under age twenty who gave birth in 2000 already had two or more previous births. This most recent rate is the highest since 1995, a full year before welfare reform was implemented.

Reauthorization and state implementation provide the opportunity to discuss whether specific TANF policies positively or negatively influence adolescent well-being. Ongoing evaluation of all teen outcomes, including teen pregnancy, could be required. Any reauthorization or implementation strategy investing in teen pregnancy prevention would decrease births to unmarried mothers, avoid subsequent teen births

An analysis of welfare reform programs reveals warning signs that are unfavorable to adolescents.

Mothers Under Age 20
With 2 or More Previous Births
Oklahoma, 1995-2000



by the same mother, slow the growth of single parent families and avoid the myriad of social problems attendant to having a child too young.

Work Requirements

The federal law, or state policy, may restructure TANF's work requirements, increasing or decreasing the time required and the flexibility allowed. Federal law in place before the 2002 reauthorization of the welfare reform act requires a recipient of assistance to engage in work after receiving two years of benefits. Adhering to a staunch "work first" philosophy, Oklahoma has elected to shorten that time. A recipient must go to work immediately as a requirement for receiving benefits.

In order to satisfy his or her work obligation, a current Oklahoma benefit recipient must be involved in one or more work-related activities for at least thirty hours each week. A state can choose which activities it will accept as qualified activities for its TANF recipients. Allowing most of those listed in federal law, Oklahoma counts subsidized or unsubsidized employment, work experience, on-the-job-training, high school or high school equivalency education, job skills training, up to twelve months of vocational training and up to six weeks of time spent during a job search or job readiness activities. Research demonstrates that job advancement and self-sufficiency dramatically increase for workers with postsecondary education. Although federal regulations allow states to count postsecondary education as a work-related activity, Oklahoma does not accept time spent in postsecondary education toward a TANF recipient's thirty-hour obligation.[1]

If there is a good cause to do so, a state can exempt up to twenty percent of its caseload from the requirement to work. Acceptable causes include mothers needing to stay home to care for a very young child, no child care being available, a person being temporarily ill or incapacitated, a person caring for a disabled household member, or a recipient being disabled, of advanced age, pregnant or a victim of domestic violence. Unlike most states, Oklahoma makes very limited exceptions, regularly excusing only mothers caring for an infant under three months of age. In compliance with federal law, Oklahoma temporarily excuses single parents unable to locate child care for a young child. By federally-mandating minimum work participation rates, the 1996 welfare reform law, in effect, discourages states from creating numerous exceptions.

Ideas for restructuring TANF work requirements being debated by the federal Congress, include the Bush Administration's proposed 40-hour obligation, combining work and work-related activities outside the home, and increasing the number of TANF recipients in each state required to satisfy that obligation. Critics fear that additional work requirements will escalate the responsibilities already placed upon adolescent children by working parents, while further decreasing the amount of supervision they receive. Such unintended consequences would negatively impact the school performance and behavior of adolescents and hinder the Bush Administration's articulated goal for TANF to improve child well-being.

Promoting Marriage

Promoting marriage is at the heart of three of the four stated purposes of the TANF program: ending the dependence of needy parents on government benefits by promoting job preparation, work and marriage; preventing and reducing the incidence of out-of-wedlock pregnancies ... ; and encouraging the formation and maintenance of two-parent families. Federal reauthorization and subsequent state implementation of TANF promises a lively debate on this issue. Federal policymakers argue that states as a whole have done little within TANF to promote marriage. Oklahoma has been the exception.

Oklahoma became the first state to earmark a significant portion of its federal welfare funds in an effort to reduce divorce and promote marriage. Led by Governor Frank Keating, ten million dollars ($10,000,000) of TANF funds finance the

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Oklahoma Marriage Initiative. The stated goal of the Oklahoma Marriage Initiative is to reduce the state's divorce rate by one-third by the year 2010. The initiative creates a broad-based public-private partnership that calls upon influential leaders from business, religion, media, government, education, legal and service providers to create plans for action within each respective sector. Plans include a wide variety of activities: statewide conferences, a Marriage Covenant (religious leaders agree to require a four- to six-month preparation period before presiding over a wedding), improved data collection, training in premarital counseling, marriage education services, high school and college curriculum on relationship development, incorporating family-friendly and faith-based principles into the workplace, creating a website, supporting a Marriage Scholars-in-Residence at Oklahoma State University, and more.

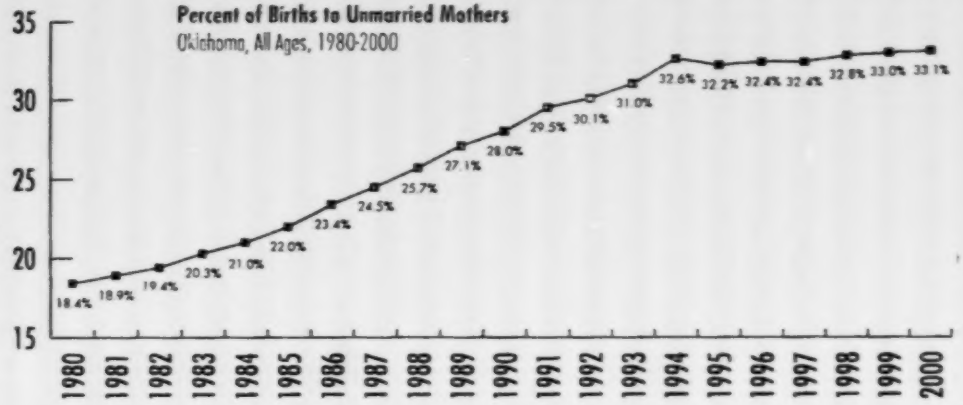
Oklahomans appear ready for the government to assist in improving marital relations. Preliminary findings from an Oklahoma State University study of marriage and divorce indicate surprisingly strong support for government initiatives such as the Marriage Initiative to promote marriage, ensure children are raised by two parents and reduce high divorce rates.

Oklahoma's high divorce rate claims the inauspicious distinction of being the second worst in the nation. Births to unmarried mothers in Oklahoma continue to rise, currently making up one-third (33.1%) of all births.

Children benefit economically by growing up with two parents. Families with two potential earners have lower poverty rates than those with one earner. Research demonstrates that married couples are better off economically than cohabiting couples, suggesting that for financial reasons marriage is preferred over two unmarried people living together. There is much evidence to substantiate that growing up with both biological parents, regardless of income, promotes child well-being. It is the absence of the biological father that increases a child's risk for negative outcomes: dropping out of school, using drugs or alcohol, engaging in criminal behavior, and more. Children in single-parent families and children in stepparent families score about the same on child well-being measures, suggesting that marriage *per se* is not the answer.

The Oklahoma Marriage Initiative is not without its critics. While there is general agreement about the importance of marriage, skeptics feel that marriage is too personal for government intervention. Some object to diverting funds from the serious health, nutrition, housing, training and financial needs of economically vulnerable Oklahomans needing to rely on TANF for assistance. Others charge that the initiative has paid large amounts of money for little

Percent of Births to Unmarried Mothers
Oklahoma, All Ages, 1980-2000



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substance. Some experts in the field believe government initiatives will do little to change behavior, indicating that public opinion must change first.

Little is currently known about what type of policies or programs could increase marriage rates and marital stability. Advocates for government involvement in marriage promotion point to its potential benefits for children. Activities funded with TANF dollars, if evaluated properly, may provide some of the first information about what works and what does not. As the first major investment of its kind, the Oklahoma Marriage Initiative will be closely watched around the nation by those wanting to determine whether such efforts can decrease divorce.

Reauthorization and state implementation provide the opportunity to discuss whether specific TANF policies positively or negatively influence marriage and strengthen or weaken families. Welfare policies that promote and provide privilege to particular kinds of families may threaten to unreasonably penalize and stigmatize others. Activities seeking to capture the benefits of having two parents for children must be careful to not encourage unstable or high-conflict unions. Any reauthorization or implementation strategy treating married and single parents the same, investing in teen pregnancy prevention, providing supports for all families, improving child support enforcement or providing assistance to low-income fathers would stabilize families and increase the likelihood of marriage.

What We Know

So, what do we know about how Oklahoma's children are faring now? Has welfare reform enabled more Oklahoma children to live in supportive, two-parent families that earn enough to meet their needs?

- We know the first step, getting people off Oklahoma's welfare roles, has been taken and has worked. The future for the state's children is promising. Child poverty is down. More of their parents are working. Fewer of their parents are children themselves.
- We know that for many parents leaving TANF, "work pays" and their young children thrive, becoming increasingly healthy and educated.
- We know that for too many others "work does not pay." Many families struggle, barely able to support their children, facing hunger and ignoring health care needs they cannot afford. Their children fall behind in school. Their teenagers get into trouble.
- We know too many children still live with only one parent and more will. High divorce rates continue. Births to unmarried mothers escalate.
- We know that the progress made by TANF parents and their children occurred while the economy was strong. The economy of Oklahoma and the nation has since faltered. The recognized successes may grind to a halt if the economy continues to weaken.
- We know that the next challenge is to help families stay off welfare and achieve long-term self-sufficiency.
- We know success requires child care, health coverage, education, training and jobs which pay livable wages.
- We know federal and state policy for TANF is being debated and changed.
- **We know poor Oklahoma children will reap the benefits or suffer the consequences.**

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Low Birthweight Infants

Each year almost thirty-six hundred Oklahoma babies (3,589 annual average) are born too small (weighing less than 5 ½ pounds). Very, very tiny infants (weighing less than 3 pounds, 5 ounces) continue to be born in steadily increasing numbers (629 annual average).

During the most recent three-year period (1998 - 2000) the proportion of Oklahoma babies born too small slowly and steadily continued to worsen (increasing from 7.2% to 7.3% of all births) when compared to the three year period just two years earlier (1996 - 1998). Comparable rates also recently worsened in 41 of Oklahoma's 77 counties.

This trend has continued for years. A higher proportion of Oklahoma babies (7.3% of all births) are born too small today as compared to the population born in the mid-1980's (6.4% of all births), with such rates also worsening in the majority (52 of 77) of Oklahoma's counties during the same period. Currently, the highest and worst low birthweight rate (9.9% of all county births) is found in Woods County; the lowest and best (2.7% of all county births) is in Harmon County.

The low birthweight rate for African American infants (12.5% of all African American births) more than doubles the rate for White infants (6.1% of all White births). By race, the best low birthweight rate is recorded for American Indian infants (6.2% of all American Indian births). Hispanic mothers, who may be of any race, have an even lower rate of babies born too small (6.1% of all Hispanic births).

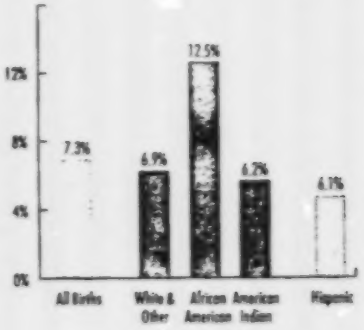
While early prenatal care is known to improve these rates, over one-third (35.3%) of Oklahoma's babies were born to mothers who failed to receive the recommended level of prenatal care during the most recent three-year period reported.

Ranking near the middle of all the states, Oklahoma's rate of low birthweight infants is average relative to other parts of the country. Oklahoma's rank among the fifty states improved from 21st to 20th during the most recent year (1998) measured.

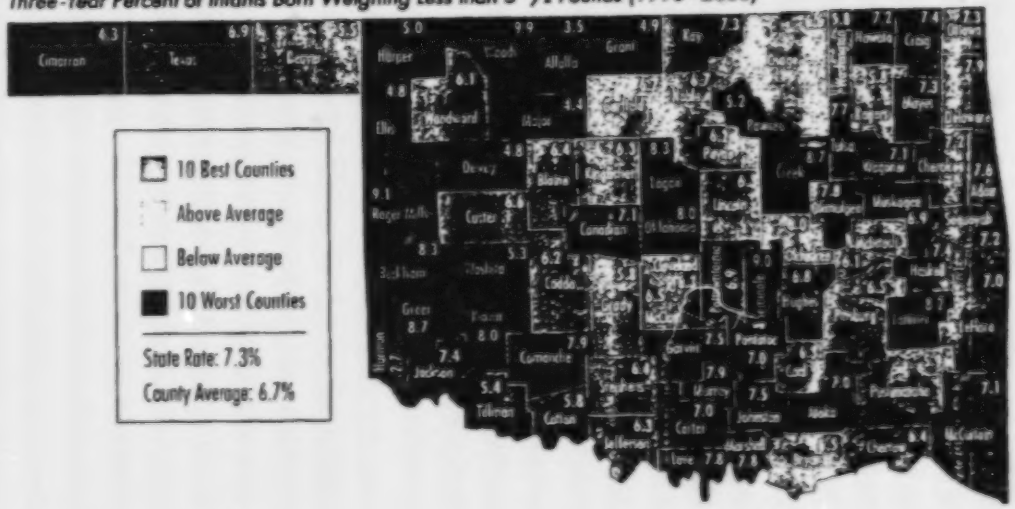
Over forty-three percent (1,578 per year or 43.6%) of the infants weighing less than five and one-half pounds at birth were born to mothers who live in one of the state's two large metropolitan counties (Oklahoma or Tulsa County) which together account for just under forty-one percent (40.8%) of Oklahoma's births.

Babies Weighing Under 5 1/2 Pounds

Oklahoma, 1998-2000, By Race and Ethnicity



Three-Year Percent of Infants Born Weighing Less than 5 1/2 Pounds (1998 - 2000)



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Infant Mortality

Each year more than four hundred babies born in Oklahoma (415 annual average) do not live to see their first birthday.

The rate of Oklahoma infants who die in their first year of life worsened slightly during the most recent three years (1998 - 2000) when compared to the three-year period just two years earlier (1996 - 1998). Oklahoma infant death rates worsened from 8.1 to 8.4 deaths per 1,000 live births, with comparable rates also worsening in the majority (43 of 77) of Oklahoma's counties.

Despite the recent slight increase, infant death rates have declined substantially over the past fifteen years. Today, proportionately fewer Oklahoma babies (8.4 per 1,000 live births) die in their first year of life than did in the mid-1980's (10.5 per 1,000 live births), with such rates also improving in the large majority (55 of 77) of Oklahoma counties during the same period. Currently, the highest and worst infant death rate (20.1 per 1,000 live births) is found in Kiowa County; the lowest and best (0.0 per 1,000 live births) is found in five Oklahoma counties (Alfalfa, Greer, Harmon, Harper and Roger Mills).

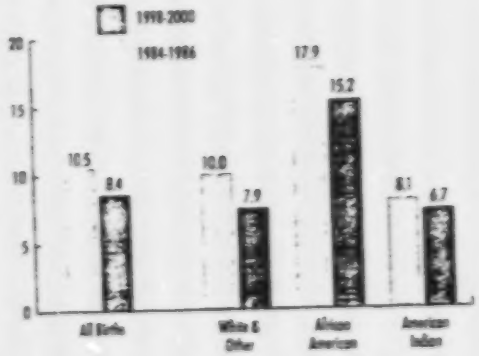
Infant death rates have improved for all races since the mid-1980's. However, the most recent death rate for African American infants (15.2 per 1,000 African American births) remains almost twice as high as the comparable rate for White infants (7.9 per 1,000 White births). The lowest death rate is recorded for American Indian infants (6.7 per 1,000 American Indian births).

Ranking in the bottom half of all the states, Oklahoma's rate of infant death is only fair relative to other parts of the country. Oklahoma's rank among the fifty states at 39th was unchanged during the most recent year (1998) in which states were compared.

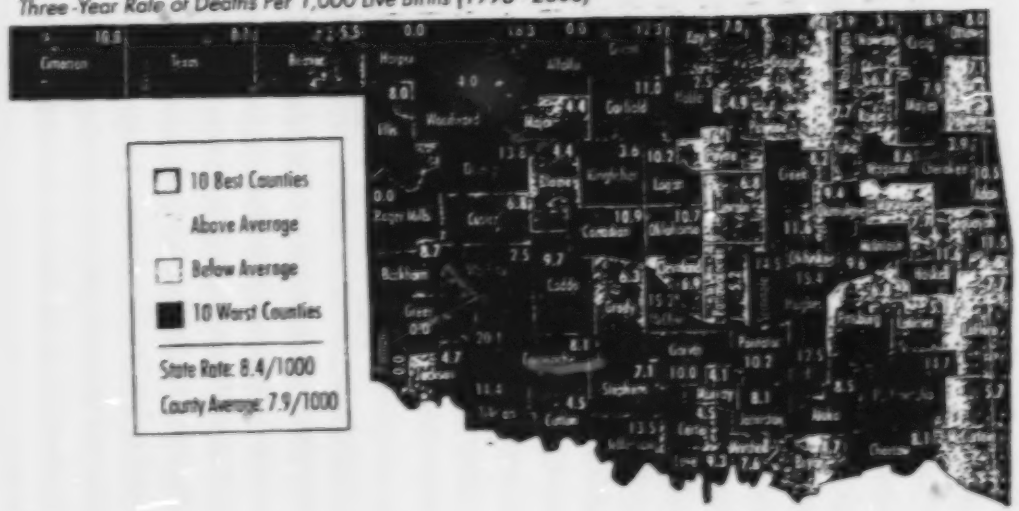
Forty-five percent (187 per year or 45.0%) of the infant deaths occurred in one of the state's two large metropolitan counties (Oklahoma or Tulsa County) which together account for just over forty percent (40.8%) of Oklahoma's births and are populated with just less than forty percent (38.6%) of Oklahoma's infants.

Infant Deaths

Three-year Rate per 1000 Births, By Race
Oklahoma, 1984-1986 & 1998-2000



Three-Year Rate of Deaths Per 1,000 Live Births (1998 - 2000)



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Births to Young Teens

For the most recent three year period (1998-2000), an average of nearly eight thousand (7,881) babies a year were born to Oklahoma women under the age of twenty. Each year the majority, more than five thousand (5,187), of those babies were born to teen mothers ages 18 and 19. One third (34.2%) or almost twenty-seven hundred (2,694) of the babies born to mothers under age twenty were born to school-age girls (age 17 and under). One hundred twenty-four of those school age girls were between ten and fourteen years of age.

The rate of births to Oklahoma young teens continued its modest decline (from 35.9 to 33.0 births per 1,000 girls ages 15 through 17) during the most recent three years (1998-2000) when compared to the three-year period two years earlier (1996-1998). Birth rates for that age group showed some improvement in a large majority of Oklahoma counties (58 of 77) during the same period.

The progress made in decreasing the high Oklahoma birth rate to young teens of the mid-1980's (from 43.9 to 33.0 births per 1,000 girls ages 15 through 17) has been evident at the county level where such rates also improved in nearly every (71 of 77) Oklahoma county during the same period of time. Currently, the highest and worst rate (57.1 births per 1,000 girls ages 15 through 17) is found in Blaine County; the lowest and best (7.9 births per 1,000 girls ages 15 through 17) is in Harper County.

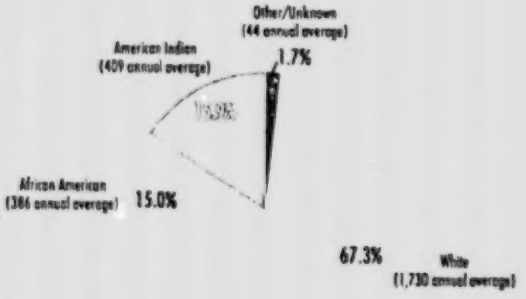
The large majority (67.3%) of Oklahoma's young teen mothers are White. However, while African American and American Indian teenage girls comprise only about one-fifth (20.1%) of the teenage girl population, they account for almost one-third (30.9%) of the teenage girls giving birth in Oklahoma.

Oklahoma's teen childbearing rate was substantially above other states in 1980, but by the late 1990's, the gap had narrowed. Even so, Oklahoma's young teen childbearing ranking relative to other states is poor, with more than two-thirds (37 states) having a teen (age 15 through 17) birth rate lower than Oklahoma during the most recent year (1998) compared.

Nearly thirty percent (962 per year or 29.6%) of the births to mothers age 15 through 17 occurred to mothers living in one of the state's two large metropolitan counties (Oklahoma or Tulsa County) which together are populated with about one-third (33.0%) of the girls age 15 through 17.

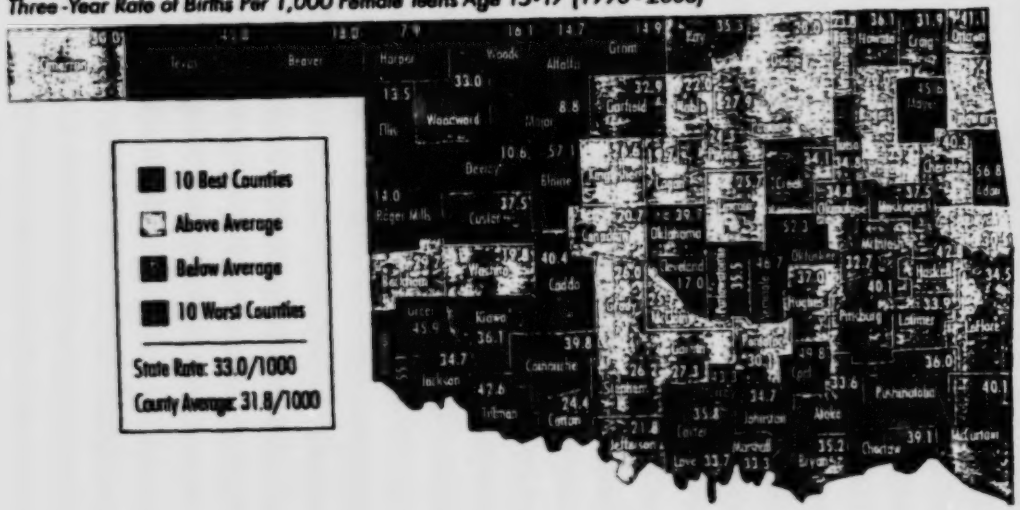
Births to Teens ages 15-17

Oklahoma, By Race, 1998-2000



Hispanic teen mothers may be of any race and with an average of 309 births annually comprise 12.0% of all 1998-2000 Oklahoma births to mothers ages 15-17.

Three-Year Rate of Births Per 1,000 Female Teens Age 15-17 (1998 - 2000)



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Child Abuse & Neglect

For the most recent three-year period (Fiscal Years 1998-2000) an annual average of more than sixty thousand (60,253) situations were investigated by the Oklahoma Department of Human Services (DHS) as possible abuse and/or neglect of one or more children.

During this period DHS confirmed a near record-high number of those allegations. On average, nearly sixteen thousand (15,733) of the incidents investigated each year were found to be actual abuse and/or neglect.

During the most recent three-year period (Fiscal Years 1998 - 2000), the rate of confirmed child abuse and/or neglect in Oklahoma continued to rise when compared to the three-year period just one year earlier (Fiscal Years 1997 - 1999). Oklahoma abuse and neglect rates moved from 17.7 to 17.8 confirmations per 1,000 children in the community, with comparable rates also worsening in the majority (43 of 77) of Oklahoma's counties.

Child abuse and neglect is maintaining its record high rates. Today, Oklahoma's rate of confirmed child abuse and/or neglect (17.8 confirmations per 1,000 children) is virtually double what it was in the mid-1980's (9.0 confirmations per 1,000 children). Such rates also worsened in almost every (70 of 77) Oklahoma county during the same period. Currently, the highest and worst proportion of children confirmed to be victims of child abuse and/or neglect (38.6 per 1,000) is found in Pushmataha County; the lowest and best (2.7 per 1,000) is in Beaver County.

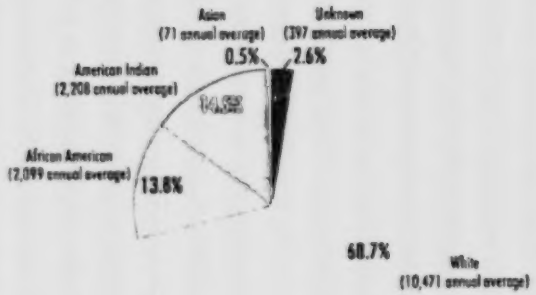
A record high of forty-eight Oklahoma children died from child abuse and/or neglect during FY 2000. Among the dead were thirty girls and eighteen boys of all races. Twenty-four were less than one year of age; twelve were toddlers (ages one through three). The dead also included school age children ranging from kindergartners to children old enough to be in high school. The oldest known to have died at the hands of their caretakers this year were two fifteen year old boys. Both were victims of neglect.

More than two-thirds (68.7%) of confirmations of abuse and/or neglect in Oklahoma involve children who are White. However, while non-White children comprise only about one-fifth (21.8%) of the child population, they account for a greater proportion (28.8%, excluding those whose race is not known) of the confirmed child abuse and/or neglect incidents.

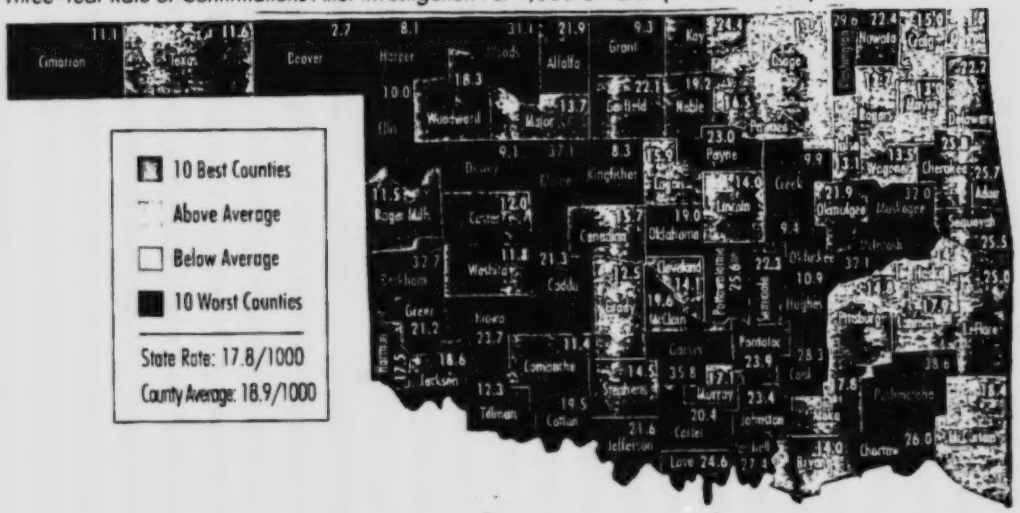
One-third (5,046 per year or 32.1%) of the confirmed incidents of child abuse and/or neglect occurred in one of the state's two large metropolitan counties (Oklahoma or Tulsa County) which together are populated with just over one-third (35.1%) of Oklahoma's children.

Child Abuse & Neglect Confirmations

By Race of Child
Oklahoma, FY 1999-2000



Three-Year Rate of Confirmations After Investigation Per 1,000 Children (FY1998 - 2000)



Child & Teen Death

About eight Oklahoma children and youth from the ages of 1 through 19 die each and every week. During the most recent three-year period an average of four hundred seven died each year. Just under half (46.9% or 191) of these annual child deaths are children from the ages of 1 through 14; the remainder are teenagers (ages 15 through 19).

The average annual rate of death among Oklahoma children from the ages of 1 through 14 improved (from 31.3 to 28.2 per 100,000) during the most recent three-year period (1998 - 2000) when compared to the three-year period two years earlier (1996 - 1998). In a small majority of Oklahoma counties (41 of 77) child death rates improved during these years.

A lower rate (28.2 per 100,000) of children from the ages of 1 through 14 die currently than did in the mid-1980's (41.5 per 100,000), with such rates also improving or staying the same in the large majority (52 of 77) of Oklahoma's counties during the same period. Currently, the highest and worst rate of child death (109.3 per 100,000 children age 1 through 14 in the county) is found in Dewey County; the lowest and best (0.0 per 100,000) is found in nine Oklahoma counties (Ellis, Hughes, Woods, Murray, Major, Roger Mills, Greer, Johnston, Cimarron).

Over half (55.1%) of all child and teen deaths during the most recent three year period were accidental. Oklahoma children and teens are less likely to die of diseases (26.9%) or violence (18.0%).

One third (32.4%) of the African American children and teens who do not live to adulthood die violently. A young African American is twice as likely to die of violence in Oklahoma than his or her White peer (16.4%). Accidental death rates hover around sixty percent for both White (57.8%) and American Indian (61.5%) children and teens.

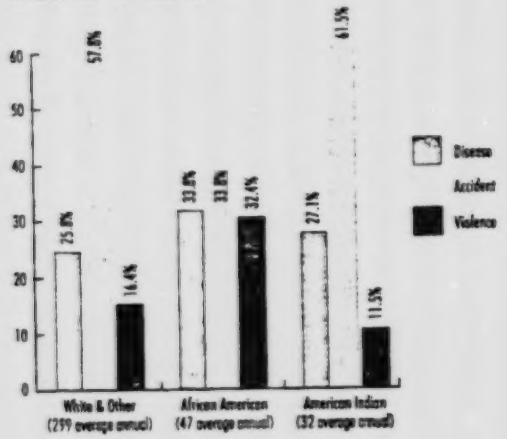
Oklahoma's young people kill themselves at a rate almost twice the national average. The number of young people committing suicide continues to increase with an average of thirty-five Oklahoman victims under age 20 each year (1998 - 2000). While most are older White male adolescents, recent Oklahoma suicides have victimized all races, both sexes and children as young as eleven.

Even with the improvement in death rates since the 1980's, Oklahoma's ranking relative to other states for the most recent year compared (1998) remains among the worst (44th in child death) in the nation.

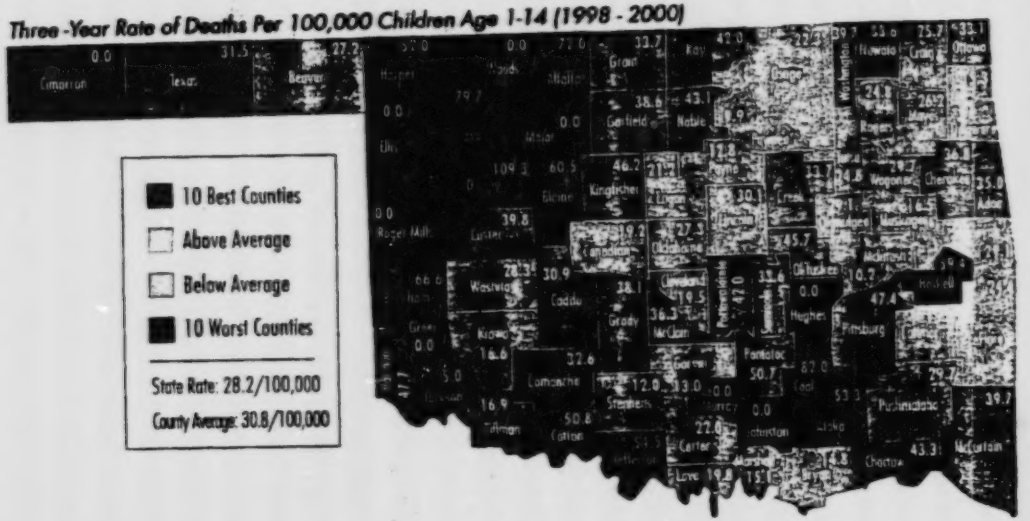
One-third (63 per year or 32.8%) of the children age 1 through 14 who died lived in one of the state's two large metropolitan counties (Oklahoma or Tulsa County) which together are populated with about thirty-five percent (35.4%) of Oklahoma children age 1 through 14.

Deaths Among Children & Teens

Three-Year Percent, by Cause, By Race
Oklahoma 1998-2000



Three-Year Rate of Deaths Per 100,000 Children Age 1-14 (1998 - 2000)



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High School Dropouts

During the most recent three-year period (School Years 1997/1998 - 1999/2000) an annual average of more than eleven thousand (11,014) young Oklahomans quit school without graduating. Over nine thousand (9,406) of those dropping out were ages 18 or younger.

More than one of every five students in Oklahoma who starts high school as a freshman does not earn a high school diploma. Compared to any other grade, the largest numbers continue to leave school during the ninth grade.

There was not much change in Oklahoma high school dropout rates during the most recent three-year period when compared to the three-year period just one year earlier. The standstill high school dropout rate of 5.5% resulted in roughly the same average number of Oklahoma children (under age 19) leaving high school (grades 9 through 12) without graduating each year. During the same period there was little variance in county high school dropout rates. Rates improved in 35 counties and worsened in 42.

Oklahoma's high school dropout rate (5.4%) during the most recent three-year period is slightly better, but still remains close, to that of the comparison three-year period (5.5% for School Years 1994/1995 - 1996/1997). Such rates also improved in a small majority (43 of 77) of Oklahoma's counties during the same period. Currently, the highest and worst rate of children leaving school without graduating (8.4%) is found in Texas County; the lowest and best (0.2%) is in Dewey County.

During School Year 1999/2000 the proportion of high school dropouts who were girls (45.5%) and the proportion who were boys (54.5%) changed little from the prior year.

During the most recent three-year period (School Years 1997/1998 - 1999/2000) the large majority (6,776 per year or 61.5%) of children failing to finish high school are White. However, while non-White children comprise only about one-fifth (21.8%) of the child population, they account for a much higher proportion (38.5%) of the high school dropouts.

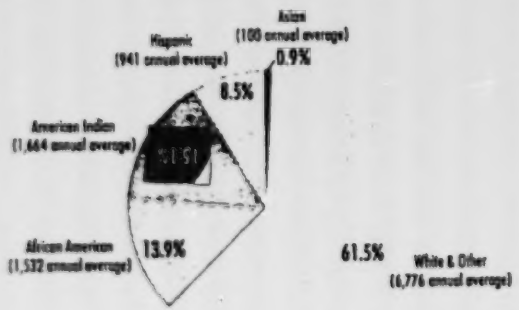
During the most recent year for which comparison data is available (1997), Oklahoma remained at about the middle of all states (23rd) in the percent of teens who are high school dropouts (9.0% of those ages 16 through 19).

Almost forty percent (3,747 per year or 39.6%) of the youth under age 19 who quit high school without graduating live in one of the state's two large metropolitan counties (Oklahoma or Tulsa County) which together are populated with just under one-third (31.7%) of Oklahoma's high school attendees.

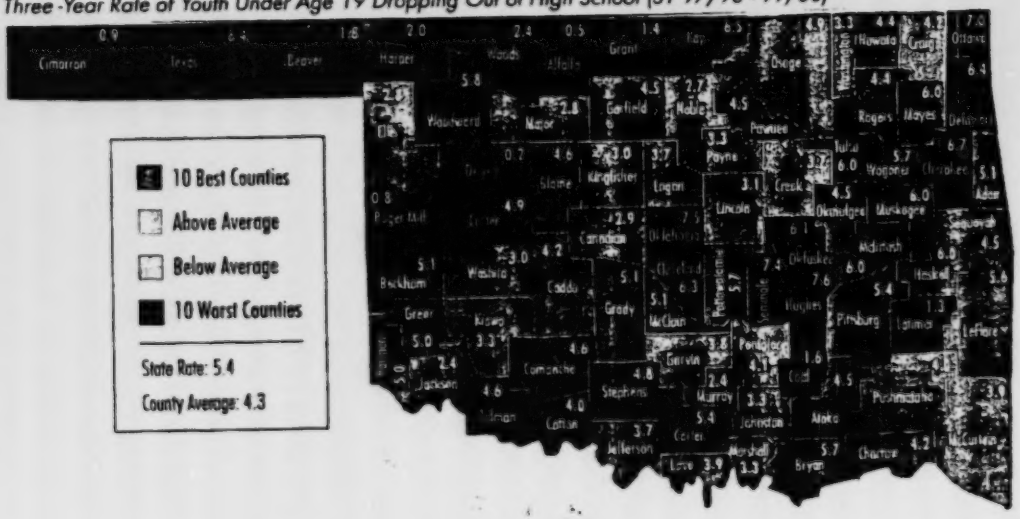
Students Quitting School Without Graduating

All Ages, By Race

Oklahoma, School Years 1997/1999 through 1999/2000



Three-Year Rate of Youth Under Age 19 Dropping Out of High School (SY 97/98 - 99/00)



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Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests

In 2000, juveniles accounted for just under 15.6% of all persons arrested for all Oklahoma crimes.

During the most recent three-year period (1998 - 2000) more than a thousand (1,035) Oklahoma youths from the ages of 10 through 17 were arrested each year for committing violent crimes. Each year, an average of twenty-five were arrested for murder, three for manslaughter, 63 for forcible rape, 224 for robbery and 719 for aggravated assault.

During these three years the overwhelming majority of youth arrested for violent crimes in Oklahoma were male (83.2%).

During the most recent three-year period (1998 - 2000), the proportion of Oklahoma youths from the ages of 10 through 17 arrested for violent crimes continued to decrease when compared to the three-year period just one year earlier (1997 - 1999). Oklahoma violent crime arrest rates for this age group moved from 271.4 to 251.4 per 100,000 youth, with comparable rates staying the same or improving in most (46 of 77) of Oklahoma's counties.

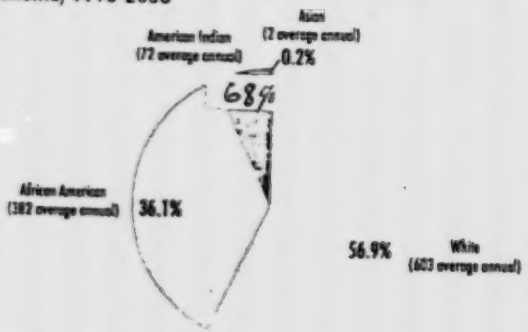
The current proportion of Oklahoma youths from the ages of 10 through 17 arrested for violent crimes continues to improve from the record highs recorded during the 1990's. The rate of arrest for these youth (251.4 arrests per 100,000 youth) during the most recent three-year period (1998 - 2000) is substantially improved over that of the comparison three-year period (334.1 arrests per 100,000 youth for 1990 - 1992). Comparable rates also improved or remained the same during the same period in half (38 of 77) of Oklahoma's counties. Currently, the highest and worst rate of youths from the ages of 10 through 17 (522.3 arrests per 100,000 youth) arrested for violent crimes is found in Tulsa County. The lowest and best rates (0.0 arrests per 100,000 youth) are in eight Oklahoma counties (Ellis, Roger Mills, Beaver, Grant, Cimarron, Harper, Love, Alfalfa). While non-White children comprise only about one-fifth (21.8%) of the child population, they accounted for twice as many (43.1%) of the violent crime arrests of children under age 18 during the most recent three-year period.

Based on the latest figures available, Oklahoma's 1998 rate (278 per 100,000 youths ages 10 through 17) of arresting young people for violent crimes continued to remain well below the corresponding national violent crime arrest rate (394 per 100,000 youths ages 10 through 17).

Well over half (585 youth or 56.5%) of the violent crime arrests of youths from the age of 10 through 17 were in one of the state's two large metropolitan counties (Oklahoma or Tulsa County) which together are populated with one-third (33.2%) of all youths age 10 through 17.

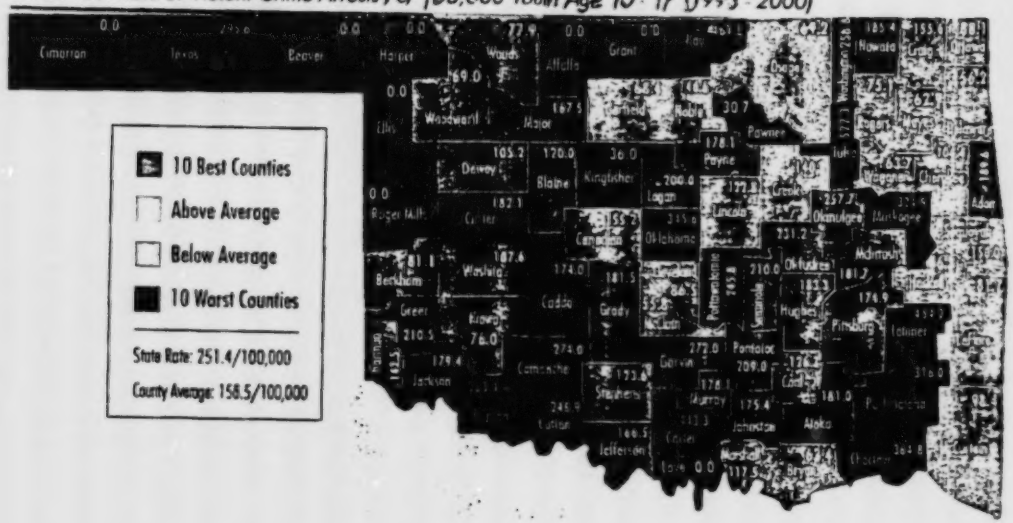
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests

Under Age 18, By Race
Oklahoma, 1998-2000



Hispanic youth may be of any race and with an annual average of 65 violent crime arrests comprise 6.2% of all 1998-2000 Oklahoma juvenile violent crime arrests.

Three-Year Rate of Violent Crime Arrests Per 100,000 Youth Age 10 - 17 (1998 - 2000)



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Adair County

County Seat: Stilwell

Number of Children (2000): 6,368
Children are 30.3% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (2000): 1,710
Child Poverty Rate: 28.2%

The Welfare of Children

Children on TANF (FY2001): **253**
(4.0% of all children)

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001): **15**

313 fewer children in this county received TANF each month during FY2001 than received AFDC before 1996 welfare reform

51.0% of children on DHS child care subsidies received child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities (April 2002)

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **48.5%** of **$10.62**, the hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full-time job in order to be self-sufficient in **Adair County**

Indicator	Base Data	– Worsened	Improved +	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	5.3% of live births 1984-86	-43.2%		7.6% of live births 1998-2000	60
Infant Mortality	9.3/1000 live births 1984-86	-12.0%		10.5/1000 live births 1998-2000	59
Births to Young Teens	67.2/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86		15.5%	56.8/1000 girls 15-17 1998-2000	76
Child Abuse & Neglect	8.9 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-189.8%		25.7 confirmed/1000 children FY 1998-2000	65
Child Deaths	7.5/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86	-369.2%		35.0/100,000 children 1-14 1998-2000	50
High School Dropouts	6.6% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97		22.9%	5.1% of grades 9-12 SY 97/98-99/00	52
Violent Crime Arrests	37.1/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92	-410.8%		189.6/100,000 youth 10-17 1998-2000	56

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ▥ *state change* ▩ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

Alfalfa County

County Seat: Cherokee

Number of Children (2000): 1,182
Children are 19.4% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (2000): 217
Child Poverty Rate: 18.3%

The Welfare of Children

Children on TANF (FY2001): **6**
(0.5% of all children)

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001): **3**

41 fewer children in this county received TANF each month during FY2001 than received AFDC before 1996 welfare reform

0.0% of children on DHS child care subsidies received child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities (April 2002)

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **43.1%** of **$11.95**, the hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full-time job in order to be self-sufficient in **Alfalfa County**

Indicator	Base Data	– Worsened	Improved +	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	3.5% of live births 1984-86	-0.5%		3.5% of live births 1998-2000	2
Infant Mortality	0.0/1000 live births 1984-86		###	0.0/1000 live births 1998-2000	tie for 1
Births to Young Teens	27.8/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86		47.2%	14.7/1000 girls 15-17 1998-2000	6
Child Abuse & Neglect	12.1 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-81.3%		21.9 confirmed/1000 children FY 1998-2000	51
Child Deaths	57.5/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86	-25.2%		72.0/100,000 children 1-14 1998-2000	74
High School Dropouts	2.8% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97		82.6%	0.5% of grades 9-12 SY 97/98-99/00	2
Violent Crime Arrests	266.4/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92		100%	0.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1998-2000	tie for 1

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ▥ *state change* ▩ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

Atoka County

County Seat: Atoka

Number of Children (2000): 3,275
Children are 23.6% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (2000): 814
Child Poverty Rate: 25.4%

Indicator	Base Data	-	Worsened	Improved	+	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	7.1% of live births 1984-86				0.9%	7.0% of live births 1998-2000	45
Infant Mortality	7.9/1000 live births 1984-86	-8.1%				8.5/1000 live births 1998-2000	48
Births to Young Teens	40.9/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86				18.0%	33.6/1000 girls 15-17 1998-2000	39
Child Abuse & Neglect	7.5 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-136.1%				17.8 confirmed/1000 children FY 1998-2000	37
Child Deaths	38.4/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86	-38.9%				53.3/100,000 children 1-14 1998-2000	69
High School Dropouts	2.0% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97	-120.4%				4.5% of grades 9-12 SY 97/98-99/00	39
Violent Crime Arrests	20.5/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92	-783.9%				181.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1998-2000	50

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ▒ state change ▒ county change ### = zero base - cannot calculate change County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)

The Welfare of Children

Children on TANF (FY2001): **233**
(**7.1%** of all children)

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001): **29**

282 fewer children in this county received TANF each month during FY2001 than received AFDC before 1996 welfare reform

14.2% of children on DHS child care subsidies received child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities (April 2002)

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **44.9%** of **$11.47**, the hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full-time job in order to be self-sufficient in **Atoka County**

Beaver County

County Seat: Beaver

Number of Children (2000): 1,568
Children are 26.8% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (2000): 242
Child Poverty Rate: 15.8%

Indicator	Base Data	-	Worsened	Improved	+	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	3.4% of live births 1984-86	-61.4%				5.5% of live births 1998-2000	12
Infant Mortality	7.6/1000 live births 1984-86				27.3%	5.5/1000 live births 1998-2000	23
Births to Young Teens	35.0/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86				48.6%	18.0/1000 girls 15-17 1998-2000	10
Child Abuse & Neglect	1.8 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-47.7%				2.7 confirmed/1000 children FY 1998-2000	1
Child Deaths	23.3/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86	-16.9%				27.2/100,000 children 1-14 1998-2000	34
High School Dropouts	1.8% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97				5.1%	1.8% of grades 9-12 SY 97/98-99/00	8
Violent Crime Arrests	41.2/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92				100.0%	0.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1998-2000	No for 1

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ▒ state change ▒ county change ### = zero base - cannot calculate change County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)

The Welfare of Children

Children on TANF (FY2001): **27**
(**1.7%** of all children)

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001): **11**

28 fewer children in this county received TANF each month during FY2001 than received AFDC before 1996 welfare reform

0.0% of children on DHS child care subsidies received child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities (April 2002)

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **43.2%** of **$11.92**, the hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full-time job in order to be self-sufficient in **Beaver County**

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Beckham County

County Seat: Sayre

Number of Children (2000): 4,779
Children are 24.1% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (2000): 1,172
Child Poverty Rate: 24.8%

Indicator	Base Data	Worsened -	Improved +	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.2% of live births 1984-86	-34.2%		8.3% of live births 1998-2000	72
Infant Mortality	9.1/1000 live births 1984-86		4.6%	8.7/1000 live births 1998-2000	50
Births to Young Teens	58.3/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86		49.8%	29.7/1000 girls 15-17 1998-2000	30
Child Abuse & Neglect	6.2 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-427.8%		32.7 confirmed/1000 children FY 1998-2000	74
Child Deaths	48.5/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86	-37.2%		66.6/100,000 children 1-14 1998-2000	73
High School Dropouts	5.2% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97		1.9%	5.1% of grades 9-12 SY 97/98-99/00	54
Violent Crime Arrests	186.7/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92		56.5%	81.1/100,000 youth 10-17 1998-2000	23

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar □ *state change* ■ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

The Welfare of Children

Children on TANF (FY2001): **241**
(**5.0%** of all children)

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001): **21**

399 fewer children in this county received TANF each month during FY2001 than received AFDC before 1996 welfare reform

10.9% of children on DHS child care subsidies received child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities (April 2002)

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **47.4%** of **$10.86**, the hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full-time job in order to be self-sufficient **in Beckham County**

Blaine County

County Seat: Watonga

Number of Children (2000): 2,875
Children are 24.0% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (2000): 635
Child Poverty Rate: 22.2%

Indicator	Base Data	Worsened -	Improved +	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.0% of live births 1984-86	-4.3%		6.4% of live births 1998-2000	30
Infant Mortality	14.7/1000 live births 1984-86		69.9%	4.4/1000 live births 1998-2000	12
Births to Young Teens	63.1/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86		9.6%	57.1/1000 girls 15-17 1998-2000	77
Child Abuse & Neglect	16.3 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-127.2%		37.1 confirmed/1000 children FY 1998-2000	76
Child Deaths	49.3/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86	-22.8%		60.5/100,000 children 1-14 1998-2000	72
High School Dropouts	4.3% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97	-7.9%		4.6% of grades 9-12 SY 97/98-99/00	46
Violent Crime Arrests	469.5/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92		74.4%	120.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1998-2000	32

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar □ *state change* ■ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

The Welfare of Children

Children on TANF (FY2001): **214**
(**7.4%** of all children)

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001): **34**

248 fewer children in this county received TANF each month during FY2001 than received AFDC before 1996 welfare reform

26.7% of children on DHS child care subsidies received child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities (April 2002)

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **43.1%** of **$11.95**, the hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full-time job in order to be self-sufficient **in Blaine County**

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Bryan County

County Seat: Durant

Number of Children (2000): 9,066
Children are 24.8% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (2000): 1,895
Child Poverty Rate: 21.4%

Indicator	Base Data	- Worsened	Improved +	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	7.9% of live births 1984-86		17.9%	6.5% of live births 1998-2000	31
Infant Mortality	10.1/1000 live births 1984-86		52.9%	4.7/1000 live births 1998-2000	18
Births to Young Teens	52.9/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86		34.8%	35.2/1000 girls 15-17 1998-2000	48
Child Abuse & Neglect	22.6 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86		38.0%	14.0 confirmed/1000 children FY 1998-2000	27
Child Deaths	42.9/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86		65.5%	14.8/100,000 children 1-14 1998-2000	16
High School Dropouts	5.6% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97	-2.2%		5.7% of grades 9-12 SY 97/98-99/00	60
Violent Crime Arrests	174.8/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92		49.2%	63.4/100,000 youth 10-17 1998-2000	15

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ▽ *state change* ■ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

The Welfare of Children

Children on TANF (FY2001): **346**
(**3.8%** of all children)

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001): **18**

451 fewer children in this county received TANF each month during FY2001 than received AFDC before 1996 welfare reform

20.1% of children on DHS child care subsidies received child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities (April 2002)

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **45.1%** of **$11.43**, the hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full-time job in order to be self-sufficient in **Bryan County**

Caddo County

County Seat: Anadarko

Number of Children (2000): 8,594
Children are 28.5% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (2000): 2,283
Child Poverty Rate: 28.0%

Indicator	Base Data	- Worsened	Improved +	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	5.1% of live births 1984-86	-23.5%		6.2% of live births 1998-2000	22
Infant Mortality	8.5/1000 live births 1984-86	-44.1%		9.7/1000 live births 1998-2000	55
Births to Young Teens	53.8/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86		25.0%	40.4/1000 girls 15-17 1998-2000	64
Child Abuse & Neglect	2.1 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-899.2%		21.3 confirmed/1000 children FY 1998-2000	48
Child Deaths	29.7/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86	-4.0%		30.9/100,000 children 1-14 1998-2000	42
High School Dropouts	3.6% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97	-16.0%		4.2% of grades 9-12 SY 97/98-99/00	36
Violent Crime Arrests	210.7/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92		17.4%	174.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1998-2000	44

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ▽ *state change* ■ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

The Welfare of Children

Children on TANF (FY2001): **996**
(**11.6%** of all children)

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001): **44**

799 fewer children in this county received TANF each month during FY2001 than received AFDC before 1996 welfare reform

18.6% of children on DHS child care subsidies received child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities (April 2002)

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **47.5%** of **$10.84**, the hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full-time job in order to be self-sufficient in **Caddo County**

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Canadian County

County Seat: El Reno

Number of Children (2000): 24,583
Children are 28.0 % of the county population

Number of Poor Children (2000): 2,314
Child Poverty Rate: 9.7%

The Welfare of Children

Children on TANF (FY2001): **606**
(**2.5%** of all children)

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001): **26**

709 fewer children in this county received TANF each month during FY2001 than received AFDC before 1996 welfare reform

34.0% of children on DHS child care subsidies received child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities (April 2002)

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **31.1%** of **$16.58**, the hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full-time job in order to be self-sufficient in **Canadian County**

Indicator	Base Data	- Worsened	Improved +	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	4.5% of live births 1984-86	-60.7%		7.1% of live births 1998-2000	46
Infant Mortality	7.8/1000 live births 1984-86	-39.6		10.9/1000 live births 1998-2000	62
Births to Young Teens	29.9/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86		31.0%	20.7/1000 girls 15-17 1998-2000	15
Child Abuse & Neglect	3.1 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-408.1%		15.7 confirmed/1000 children FY 1998-2000	32
Child Deaths	32.9/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86		41.7%	19.2/100,000 children 1-14 1998-2000	23
High School Dropouts	4.5% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97		35.6%	2.9% of grades 9-12 SY 97/98-99/00	16
Violent Crime Arrests	184.7/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92		16.0%	155.2/100,000 youth 10-17 1998-2000	40

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ▯ *state change* ▮ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

Carter County

County Seat: Ardmore

Number of Children (2000): 11,950
Children are 26.2% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (2000): 2,527
Child Poverty Rate: 21.7%

The Welfare of Children

Children on TANF (FY2001): **646**
(**5.4%** of all children)

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001): **26**

842 fewer children in this county received TANF each month during FY2001 than received AFDC before 1996 welfare reform

25.8% of children on DHS child care subsidies received child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities, (April 2002)

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **46.4%** of **$11.11**, the hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full-time job in order to be self-sufficient in **Carter County**

Indicator	Base Data	- Worsened	Improved +	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.8% of live births 1984-86	-1.5%		7.0% of live births 1998-2000	42
Infant Mortality	10.0/1000 live births 1984-86		55.2%	4.5/1000 live births 1998-2000	16
Births to Young Teens	51.3/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86		30.1%	35.8/1000 girls 15-17 1998-2000	51
Child Abuse & Neglect	7.7 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-165.5%		20.4 confirmed/1000 children FY 1998-2000	46
Child Deaths	43.1/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86		48.9%	22.0/100,000 children 1-14 1998-2000	27
High School Dropouts	5.4% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97	-0.4%		5.4% of grades 9-12 SY 97/98-99/00	57
Violent Crime Arrests	208.7/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92	-112.4%		443.3/100,000 youth 10-17 1998-2000	74

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ▯ *state change* ▮ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

Cherokee County

County Seat: Tahlequah

Number of Children (2000): 11,164
Children are 26.3% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (2000): 3,048
Child Poverty Rate: 28.4%

Indicator	Base Data	- Worsened	Improved +	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	4.6% of live births 1984-86	-54.0%		7.2% of live births 1998-2000	50
Infant Mortality	5.8/1000 live births 1984-86		32.6%	3.9/1000 live births 1998-2000	9
Births to Young Teens	47.6/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86		15.4%	40.3/1000 girls 15-17 1998-2000	63
Child Abuse & Neglect	7.7 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-237.3%		25.8 confirmed/1000 children FY 1998-2000	66
Child Deaths	38.6/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86		4.7%	36.8/100,000 children 1-14 1998-2000	52
High School Dropouts	7.4% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97		9.8%	6.7% of grades 9-12 SY 97/98-99/00	72
Violent Crime Arrests	86.3/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92	-21.0%		104.4/100,000 youth 10-17 1998-2000	28

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ▨ state change ■ county change *888 = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

The Welfare of Children

Children on TANF (FY2001): **386**
(**3.5%** of all children)

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001): **13**

877 fewer children in this county received TANF each month during FY2001 than received AFDC before 1996 welfare reform

25.6% of children on DHS child care subsidies received child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities (April 2002)

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **45.2%** of **$11.39**, the hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full-time job in order to be self-sufficient in **Cherokee County**

Choctaw County

County Seat: Hugo

Number of Children (2000): 3,984
Children are 26.0% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (2000): 1,270
Child Poverty Rate: 32.5%

Indicator	Base Data	- Worsened	Improved +	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	7.6% of live births 1984-86		16.0%	6.4% of live births 1998-2000	28
Infant Mortality	10.2/1000 live births 1984-86		20.5%	8.1/1000 live births 1998-2000	46
Births to Young Teens	77.0/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86		49.2%	39.1/1000 girls 15-17 1998-2000	58
Child Abuse & Neglect	5.5 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-369.4%		26.0 confirmed/1000 children FY 1998-2000	67
Child Deaths	18.4/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86	-136.9%		43.3/100,000 children 1-14 1998-2000	61
High School Dropouts	3.9% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97	-4.4%		4.2% of grades 9-12 SY 97/98-99/00	34
Violent Crime Arrests	343.4/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92	-4.2%		364.8/100,000 youth 10-17 1998-2000	73

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ▨ state change ■ county change *888 = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

The Welfare of Children

Children on TANF (FY2001): **414**
(**10.4%** of all children)

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001): **33**

455 fewer children in this county received TANF each month during FY2001 than received AFDC before 1996 welfare reform

3.9% of children on DHS child care subsidies received child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities (April 2002)

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **44.7%** of **$11.51**, the hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full-time job in order to be self-sufficient in **Choctaw County**

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Cimarron County

County Seat: Boise City

Number of Children (2000): 869
Children are 27.6% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (2000): 190
Child Poverty Rate: 22.2%

The Welfare of Children

Children on TANF (FY2001): **5**
(0.6% of all children)

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001): **3**

21 fewer children in this county received TANF each month during FY2001 than received AFDC before 1996 welfare reform

0.0% of children on DHS child care subsidies received child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities (April 2002)

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **43.2%** of **$11.92**, the hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full-time job in order to be self-sufficient in **Cimarron County**

Indicator	Base Data	- Worsened	Improved +	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.3% of live births 1984-86		31.8%	4.3% of live births 1998-2000	3
Infant Mortality	12.6/1000 live births 1984-86		14.3%	10.8/1000 live births 1998-2000	61
Births to Young Teens	25.4/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86	-18.2%		30.0/1000 girls 15-17 1998-2000	31
Child Abuse & Neglect	4.7 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-134.2%		11.1 confirmed/1000 children FY 1998-2000	10
Child Deaths	0.0/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86		888	0.0/100,000 children 1-14 1998-2000	tie for 1
High School Dropouts	2.0% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97		53.9%	0.9% of grades 9-12 SY 97/98-99/00	4
Violent Crime Arrests	0.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92		888	0.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1998-2000	tie for 1

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ■ *state change* ■ *county change* *888 = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

Cleveland County

County Seat: Norman

Number of Children (2000): 50,904
Children are 24.5% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (2000): 5,070
Child Poverty Rate: 10.2%

The Welfare of Children

Children on TANF (FY2001): **2,015**
(4.0% of all children)

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001): **40**

1,478 fewer children in this county received TANF each month during FY2001 than received AFDC before 1996 welfare reform

40.7% of children on DHS child care subsidies received child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities (April 2002)

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **31.2%** of **$16.49**, the hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full-time job in order to be self-sufficient in **Cleveland County**

Indicator	Base Data	- Worsened	Improved +	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	5.8% of live births 1984-86	-4.5%		6.3% of live births 1998-2000	25
Infant Mortality	7.8/1000 live births 1984-86		11.9%	6.9/1000 live births 1998-2000	32
Births to Young Teens	25.6/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86		33.7%	17.0/1000 girls 15-17 1998-2000	9
Child Abuse & Neglect	7.8 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-80.5%		14.1 confirmed/1000 children FY 1998-2000	28
Child Deaths	29.5/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86		34.0%	19.5/100,000 children 1-14 1998-2000	24
High School Dropouts	6.8% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97		6.7%	6.3% of grades 9-12 SY 97/98-99/00	69
Violent Crime Arrests	159.4/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92		45.7%	86.5/100,000 youth 10-17 1998-2000	25

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ■ *state change* ■ *county change* *888 = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

Coal County

County Seat: Coalgate

Number of Children (2000): 1,606
Children are 26.6% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (2000): 431
Child Poverty Rate: 27.9%

The Welfare of Children

Children on TANF (FY2001): **84**
(**5.2%** of all children)

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001): **19**

94 fewer children in this county received TANF each month during FY2001 than received AFDC before 1996 welfare reform

19.0% of children on DHS child care subsidies received child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities (April 2002)

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **47.7%** of **$10.79**, the hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full-time job in order to be self-sufficient in **Coal County**

Indicator	Base Data	– Worsened	Improved +	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	7.7% of live births 1984-86		10.0%	6.3% of live births 1998-2000	23
Infant Mortality	24.3/1000 live births 1984-86		48.5%	12.5/1000 live births 1998-2000	69
Births to Young Teens	46.9/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86	-4.1%		49.8/1000 girls 15-17 1998-2000	73
Child Abuse & Neglect	17.3 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-43.5%		28.3 confirmed/1000 children FY 1998-2000	69
Child Deaths	0.0/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86		***	82.0/100,000 children 1-14 1998-2000	76
High School Dropouts	3.0% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97		45.9%	1.6% of grades 9-12 SY 97/98-99/00	7
Violent Crime Arrests	0.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92		***	126.3/100,000 youth 10-17 1998-2000	35

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar □ *state change* ■ *county change* *** *= zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

Comanche County

County Seat: Lawton

Number of Children (2000): 31,937
Children are 27.8% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (2000): 6,372
Child Poverty Rate: 20.9%

The Welfare of Children

Children on TANF (FY2001): **2,577**
(**8.1%** of all children)

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001): **40**

2,360 fewer children in this county received TANF each month during FY2001 than received AFDC before 1996 welfare reform

50.1% of children on DHS child care subsidies received child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities (April 2002)

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **40.9%** of **$12.60**, the hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full-time job in order to be self-sufficient in **Comanche County**

Indicator	Base Data	– Worsened	Improved +	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.5% of live births 1984-86	-38.8%		7.9% of live births 1998-2000	65
Infant Mortality	9.9/1000 live births 1984-86		10.2%	8.1/1000 live births 1998-2000	44
Births to Young Teens	56.3/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86		29.4%	39.8/1000 girls 15-17 1998-2000	60
Child Abuse & Neglect	10.6 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-7.7%		11.4 confirmed/1000 children FY 1998-2000	11
Child Deaths	25.2/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86	-39.3%		22.6/100,000 children 1-14 1998-2000	44
High School Dropouts	5.7% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97		19.8%	4.6% of grades 9-12 SY 97/98-99/00	44
Violent Crime Arrests	428.1/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92		36.0%	274.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1998-2000	67

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar □ *state change* ■ *county change* *** *= zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

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Cotton County

County Seat: Walters

Number of Children (2000): 1,680
Children are 25.4% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (2000): 403
Child Poverty Rate: 24.4%

Indicator	Base Data	Worsened (-) / Improved (+)	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	5.5% of live births 1984-86	-5.5%	5.8% of live births 1998-2000	16
Infant Mortality	3.9/1000 live births 1984-86	-13.0%	4.5/1000 live births 1998-2000	15
Births to Young Teens	52.2/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86	53.2%	24.4/1000 girls 15-17 1998-2000	21
Child Abuse & Neglect	13.3 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-46.6%	19.5 confirmed/1000 children FY 1998-2000	44
Child Deaths	23.4/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86	-107.1%	50.8/100,000 children 1-14 1998-2000	67
High School Dropouts	6.0% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97	33.3%	4.0% of grades 9-12 SY 97/98-99/00	31
Violent Crime Arrests	42.4/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92	-486.7%	248.9/100,000 youth 10-17 1998-2000	63

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ■ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

The Welfare of Children

Children on TANF (FY2001): **57**
(3.4% of all children)

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001): **14**

65 fewer children in this county received TANF each month during FY2001 than received AFDC before 1996 welfare reform

7.9% of children on DHS child care subsidies received child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities (April 2002)

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **47.6%** of **$10.82**, the hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full-time job in order to be self-sufficient in Cotton County

Craig County

County Seat: Vinita

Number of Children (2000): 3,567
Children are 23.9% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (2000): 610
Child Poverty Rate: 17.3%

Indicator	Base Data	Worsened (-) / Improved (+)	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	4.0% of live births 1984-86	-85.5%	7.4% of live births 1998-2000	57
Infant Mortality	13.3/1000 live births 1984-86	33.3%	8.9/1000 live births 1998-2000	51
Births to Young Teens	33.6/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86	4.9%	31.9/1000 girls 15-17 1998-2000	34
Child Abuse & Neglect	11.2 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-34.2%	15.0 confirmed/1000 children FY 1998-2000	31
Child Deaths	24.2/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86	-6.6%	25.7/100,000 children 1-14 1998-2000	32
High School Dropouts	3.1% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97	-32.4%	4.2% of grades 9-12 SY 97/98-99/00	35
Violent Crime Arrests	84.6/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92	-83.9%	155.6/100,000 youth 10-17 1998-2000	41

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ■ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

The Welfare of Children

Children on TANF (FY2001): **85**
(2.4% of all children)

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001): **14**

59 fewer children in this county received TANF each month during FY2001 than received AFDC before 1996 welfare reform

1.9% of children on DHS child care subsidies received child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities (April 2002)

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **50.6%** of **$10.17**, the hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full-time job in order to be self-sufficient in Craig County

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Creek County

County Seat: Sapulpa

Number of Children (2000): 18,432
Children are 27.4% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (2000): 3,093
Child Poverty Rate: 17.2%

The Welfare of Children

Children on TANF (FY2001): **330**
(**1.8%** of all children)

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001): **11**

885 fewer children in this county received TANF each month during FY2001 than received AFDC before 1996 welfare reform

20.9% of children on DHS child care subsidies received child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities (April 2002)

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **35.7%** of **$14.43**, the hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full-time job in order to be self-sufficient in **Creek County**

Indicator	Base Data	- Worsened	Improved +	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.0% of live births 1984-86	-48.1%		8.7% of live births 1998-2000	74
Infant Mortality	10.5/1000 live births 1984-86		31.3%	8.2/1000 live births 1998-2000	47
Births to Young Teens	38.6/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86		11.7%	34.1/1000 girls 15-17 1998-2000	42
Child Abuse & Neglect	5.6 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-75.3%		9.9 confirmed/1000 children FY 1998-2000	7
Child Deaths	53.8/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86		37.3%	33.7/100,000 children 1-14 1998-2000	49
High School Dropouts	5.0% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97		25.1%	3.7% of grades 9-12 SY 97/98-99/00	27
Violent Crime Arrests	104.6/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92	-34.3%		140.3/100,000 youth 10-17 1998-2000	36

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ■ state change ■ county change *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

Custer County

County Seat: Arapaho

Number of Children (2000): 6,352
Children are 24.3% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (2000): 1,302
Child Poverty Rate: 21.0%

The Welfare of Children

Children on TANF (FY2001): **294**
(**4.6%** of all children)

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001): **23**

380 fewer children in this county received TANF each month during FY2001 than received AFDC before 1996 welfare reform

28.8% of children on DHS child care subsidies received child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities (April 2002)

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **47.1%** of **$10.94**, the hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full-time job in order to be self-sufficient in **Custer County**

Indicator	Base Data	- Worsened	Improved +	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.3% of live births 1984-86	-4.9%		6.6% of live births 1998-2000	35
Infant Mortality	13.5/1000 live births 1984-96		49.6%	6.8/1000 live births 1998-2000	30
Births to Young Teens	59.2/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86		36.6%	37.5/1000 girls 15-17 1998-2000	56
Child Abuse & Neglect	8.2 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-45.3%		12.0 confirmed/1000 children FY 1998-2000	16
Child Deaths	74.2/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86		46.3%	39.8/100,000 children 1-14 1998-2000	57
High School Dropouts	4.5% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97	-4.0%		4.9% of grades 9-12 SY 97/98-99/00	48
Violent Crime Arrests	188.6/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92		3.4%	182.1/100,000 youth 10-17 1998-2000	53

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ■ state change ■ county change *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

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Delaware County

County Seat: Jay

Number of Children (2000): 9,070
Children are 24.5% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (2000): 2,399
Child Poverty Rate: 27.4%

The Welfare of Children

Children on TANF (FY2001): **390**
(**4.3%** of all children)

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001): **16**

37% fewer children in this county received TANF each month during FY2001 than received AFDC before 1996 welfare reform

13.3% of children on DHS child care subsidies received child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities (April 2002)

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **47.7%** of **$10.79**, the hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full-time job in order to be self-sufficient in **Delaware County**

Indicator	Base Data	– Worsened	Improved +	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	5.6% of live births 1984-86	-41.8%		7.9% of live births 1998-2000	66
Infant Mortality	8.7/1000 live births 1984-86		18.8%	7.1/1000 live births 1998-2000	34
Births to Young Teens	45.8/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86		35.9%	29.4/1000 girls 15-17 1998-2000	29
Child Abuse & Neglect	5.3 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-318.8%		22.2 confirmed/1000 children FY 1998-2000	53
Child Deaths	39.2/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86		62.9%	15.3/100,000 children 1-14 1998-2000	18
High School Dropouts	6.9% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97		7.2%	6.4% of grades 9-12 SY 97/98-99/00	70
Violent Crime Arrests	62.2/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92		9.7%	56.2/100,000 youth 10-17 1998-2000	13

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar □ *state change* ■ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

Dewey County

County Seat: Taloga

Number of Children (2000): 1,106
Children are 23.3% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (2000): 188
Child Poverty Rate: 17.6%

The Welfare of Children

Children on TANF (FY2001): **13**
(**1.2%** of all children)

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001): **7**

43 fewer children in this county received TANF each month during FY2001 than received AFDC before 1996 welfare reform

0.0% of children on DHS child care subsidies received child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities (April 2002)

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **43.2%** of **$11.92**, the hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full-time job in order to be self-sufficient in **Dewey County**

Indicator	Base Data	– Worsened	Improved +	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	3.6% of live births 1984-86	-32.5%		4.8% of live births 1998-2000	6
Infant Mortality	8.1/1000 live births 1984-86	-70.3%		13.8/1000 live births 1998-2000	71
Births to Young Teens	27.9/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86		62.1%	10.6/1000 girls 15-17 1998-2000	3
Child Abuse & Neglect	7.9 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-15.5%		9.1 confirmed/1000 children FY 1998-2000	4
Child Deaths	85.7/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86	-37.6%		109.3/100,000 children 1-14 1998-2000	77
High School Dropouts	0.6% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97		66.9%	0.2% of grades 9-12 SY 97/98-99/00	1
Violent Crime Arrests	143.7/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92		26.8%	105.2/100,000 youth 10-17 1998-2000	29

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar □ *state change* ■ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

Ellis County

County Seat: Arnett

Number of Children (2000): 887
Children are 21.8% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (2000): 173
Child Poverty Rate: 19.5%

The Welfare of Children

Children on TANF (FY2001): **12**
(**1.4%** of all children)

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001): **7**

25 fewer children in this county received TANF each month during FY2001 than received AFDC before 1996 welfare reform

0.0% of children on DHS child care subsidies received child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities (April 2002)

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **42.9%** of **$12.00**, the hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full-time job in order to be self-sufficient in **Ellis County**

Indicator	Base Data	- Worsened	Improved +	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	5.4% of live births 1984-86		12.9%	4.8% of live births 1998-2000	5
Infant Mortality	0.0/1000 live births 1984-86		*new*	8.0/1000 live births 1998-2000	42
Births to Young Teens	19.9/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86		32.5%	13.5/1000 girls 15-17 1998-2000	4
Child Abuse & Neglect	8.1 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-34.1%		10.0 confirmed/1000 children FY 1998-2000	8
Child Deaths	64.6/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86		100.0%	0.0/100,000 children 1-14 1998-2000	tie for 1
High School Dropouts	1.2% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97	-133.0%		2.8% of grades 9-12 SY 97/98-99/00	14
Violent Crime Arrests	0.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92		*new*	0.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1998-2000	tie for 1

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ■ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

Garfield County

County Seat: Enid

Number of Children (2000): 14,480
Children are 25.0% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (2000): 2,763
Child Poverty Rate: 19.7%

The Welfare of Children

Children on TANF (FY2001): **432**
(**3.0%** of all children)

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001): **16**

656 fewer children in this county received TANF each month during FY2001 than received AFDC before 1996 welfare reform

54.2% of children on DHS child care subsidies received child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities (April 2002)

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **40.5%** of **$12.72**, the hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full-time job in order to be self-sufficient in **Garfield County**

Indicator	Base Data	- Worsened	Improved +	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	5.8% of live births 1984-86	-15.1%		6.7% of live births 1998-2000	36
Infant Mortality	10.2/1000 live births 1984-86	-7.3%		11.0/1000 live births 1998-2000	63
Births to Young Teens	39.5/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86		16.8%	32.9/1000 girls 15-17 1998-2000	36
Child Abuse & Neglect	15.1 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-46.3%		22.1 confirmed/1000 children FY 1998-2000	52
Child Deaths	58.8/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86		54.4%	38.6/100,000 children 1-14 1998-2000	54
High School Dropouts	5.0% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97		10.5%	4.5% of grades 9-12 SY 97/98-99/00	41
Violent Crime Arrests	192.4/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92		64.4%	68.4/100,000 youth 10-17 1998-2000	17

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ■ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

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Garvin County

County Seat: Pauls Valley

Number of Children (2000): 6,758
Children are 24.8% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (2000): 1,223
Child Poverty Rate: 18.6%

The Welfare of Children

Children on TANF (FY2001): **527**
(7.8% of all children)

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001): **43**

376 fewer children in this county received TANF each month during FY2001 than received AFDC before 1996 welfare reform

8.3% of children on DHS child care subsidies received child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities (April 2002)

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **46.2%** of **$11.14**, the hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full-time job in order to be self-sufficient in **Garvin County**

Indicator	Base Data	Worsened -	Improved +	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	8.7% of live births 1984-86		13.8%	7.5% of live births 1998-2000	59
Infant Mortality	8.6/1000 live births 1984-86	-16.7%		10.0/1000 live births 1998-2000	56
Births to Young Teens	52.7/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86		48.3%	27.3/1000 girls 15-17 1998-2000	27
Child Abuse & Neglect	21.1 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-69.8%		35.8 confirmed/1000 children FY 1998-2000	75
Child Deaths	24.5/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86		46.9%	13.0/100,000 children 1-14 1998-2000	15
High School Dropouts	4.2% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97		10.8%	3.8% of grades 9-12 SY 97/98-99/00	28
Violent Crime Arrests	210.1/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92	-29.5		272.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1998-2000	66

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ▨ *state change* ▩ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

Grady County

County Seat: Chickasha

Number of Children (2000): 12,138
Children are 26.7% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (2000): 1,992
Child Poverty Rate: 16.9%

The Welfare of Children

Children on TANF (FY2001): **645**
(5.3% of all children)

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001): **32**

556 fewer children in this county received TANF each month during FY2001 than received AFDC before 1996 welfare reform

7.0% of children on DHS child care subsidies received child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities (April 2002)

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **36.1%** of **$14.28**, the hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full-time job in order to be self-sufficient in **Grady County**

Indicator	Base Data	Worsened -	Improved +	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.4% of live births 1984-86		10.7%	5.8% of live births 1998-2000	14
Infant Mortality	12.3/1000 live births 1984-86		49.8%	6.3/1000 live births 1998-2000	27
Births to Young Teens	40.6/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86		34.0%	26.8/1000 girls 15-17 1998-2000	24
Child Abuse & Neglect	14.8 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86		15.4%	12.5 confirmed/1000 children FY 1998-2000	18
Child Deaths	47.4/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86		19.8%	38.1/100,000 children 1-14 1998-2000	53
High School Dropouts	5.3% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97		3.7%	5.1% of grades 9-12 SY 97/98-99/00	53
Violent Crime Arrests	147.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92	-23.4%		181.5/100,000 youth 10-17 1998-2000	51

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ▨ *state change* ▩ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

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Grant County

County Seat: Medford

Number of Children (2000): 1,295
Children are 25.2% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (2000): 252
Child Poverty Rate: 19.6%

The Welfare of Children

Children on TANF (FY2001): **13**
(**1.0%** of all children)

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001): **5**

33 fewer children in this county received TANF each month during FY2001 than received AFDC before 1996 welfare reform

4.3% of children on DHS child care subsidies received child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities (April 2002)

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **42.9%** of **$12.00**, the hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full-time job in order to be self-sufficient in **Grant County**

Indicator	Base Data	- Worsened	Improved +	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	5.6% of live births 1984-86		11.1%	4.9% of live births 1998-2000	7
Infant Mortality	0.0/1000 live births 1984-86		###	12.3/1000 live births 1998-2000	68
Births to Young Teens	25.9/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86		42.5%	14.9/1000 girls 15-17 1998-2000	7
Child Abuse & Neglect	11.0 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86		11.2%	9.3 confirmed/1000 children FY 1998-2000	5
Child Deaths	0.0/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86		###	33.7/100,000 children 1-14 1998-2000	48
High School Dropouts	1.2% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97	-18.8%		1.4% of grades 9-12 SY 97/98-99/00	6
Violent Crime Arrests	0.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92		###	0.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1998-2000	tie for 1

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ▨ *state change* ■ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

Greer County

County Seat: Mangum

Number of Children (2000): 1,212
Children are 20.0% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (2000): 322
Child Poverty Rate: 28.4%

The Welfare of Children

Children on TANF (FY2001): **122**
(**10.1%** of all children)

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001): **38**

116 fewer children in this county received TANF each month during FY2001 than received AFDC before 1996 welfare reform

80.5% of children on DHS child care subsidies received child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities (April 2002)

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **47.4%** of **$10.86**, the hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full-time job in order to be self-sufficient in **Greer County**

Indicator	Base Data	- Worsened	Improved +	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	7.1% of live births 1984-86	-22.8%		8.7% of live births 1998-2000	73
Infant Mortality	14.2/1000 live births 1984-86		100.0%	0.0/1000 live births 1998-2000	tie for 1
Births to Young Teens	69.4/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86		23.8%	45.9/1000 girls 15-17 1998-2000	71
Child Abuse & Neglect	13.2 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-41.8%		21.2 confirmed/1000 children FY 1998-2000	47
Child Deaths	30.8/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86		100.0%	0.0/100,000 children 1-14 1998-2000	tie for 1
High School Dropouts	5.3% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97		5.7%	5.0% of grades 9-12 SY 97/98-99/00	50
Violent Crime Arrests	54.5/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92	-285.9%		210.5/100,000 youth 10-17 1998-2000	60

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ▨ *state change* ■ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

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Harmon County

County Seat: Hollis

Number of Children (2000): 850
Children are 25.9% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (2000): 307
Child Poverty Rate: 38.2%

The Welfare of Children

Children on TANF (FY2001): **87**
(**10.2%** of all children)

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001): **28**

129 fewer children in this county received TANF each month during FY2001 than received AFDC before 1996 welfare reform

0.0% of children on DHS child care subsidies received child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities (April 2002)

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **47.4%** of **$10.86**, the hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full-time job in order to be self-sufficient in **Harmon County**

Indicator	Base Data	- Worsened	Improved +	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	9.8% of live births 1984-86		72.4%	2.7% of live births 1998-2000	1
Infant Mortality	11.5/1000 live births 1984-86		100.0%	0.0/1000 live births 1998-2000	tie for 1
Births to Young Teens	96.1/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86		42.7%	55.1/1000 girls 15-17 1998-2000	75
Child Abuse & Neglect	3.5 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-394.9%		17.5 confirmed/1000 children FY 1998-2000	36
Child Deaths	0.0/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86		***	47.7/100,000 children 1-14 1998-2000	65
High School Dropouts	3.1% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97	-62.1%		5.0% of grades 9-12 SY 97/98-99/00	51
Violent Crime Arrests	0.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92		***	142.5/100,000 youth 10-17 1998-2000	38

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ▩ *county change* *** *= zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

Harper County

County Seat: Buffalo

Number of Children (2000): 831
Children are 23.3% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (2000): 130
Child Poverty Rate: 15.9%

The Welfare of Children

Children on TANF (FY2001): **11**
(**1.3%** of all children)

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001): **8**

20 fewer children in this county received TANF each month during FY2001 than received AFDC before 1996 welfare reform

54.5% of children on DHS child care subsidies received child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities (April 2002)

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **42.9%** of **$12.00**, the hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full-time job in order to be self-sufficient in **Harper County**

Indicator	Base Data	- Worsened	Improved +	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	2.6% of live births 1984-86	-92.9%		5.0% of live births 1998-2000	8
Infant Mortality	6.5/1000 live births 1984-86		100.0%	0.0/1000 live births 1998-2000	tie for 1
Births to Young Teens	29.2/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86		73.1%	7.9/1000 girls 15-17 1998-2000	1
Child Abuse & Neglect	2.4 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-237.0%		8.1 confirmed/1000 children FY 1998-2000	2
Child Deaths	39.3/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86	-32.3%		52.0/100,000 children 1-14 1998-2000	68
High School Dropouts	1.0% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97	-100.0%		2.0% of grades 9-12 SY 97/98-99/00	9
Violent Crime Arrests	134.9/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92		100.0%	0.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1998-2000	tie for 1

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ▩ *county change* *** *= zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

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Haskell County

County Seat: Stigler

Number of Children (2000): 3,066
Children are 26.0% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (2000): 751
Child Poverty Rate: 25.1%

The Welfare of Children

Children on TANF (FY2001): **212**
(**6.9%** of all children)

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001): **28**

93 fewer children in this county received TANF each month during FY2001 than received AFDC before 1996 welfare reform

45.4% of children on DHS child care subsidies received child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities (April 2002)

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **44.7%** of **$11.52**, the hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full-time job in order to be self-sufficient in **Haskell County**

Indicator	Base Data	- Worsened	Improved +	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	5.9% of live births 1984-86	-25.1%		7.4% of live births 1998-2000	56
Infant Mortality	12.7/1000 live births 1984-86		15.3%	11.6/1000 live births 1998-2000	[illegible]
Births to Young Teens	46.7/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86		8.4%	42.8/1000 girls 15-17 1998-2000	67
Child Abuse & Neglect	1.5 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-258.8%		14.0 confirmed/1000 children FY 1998-2000	25
Child Deaths	87.8/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86		32.3%	59.4/100,000 children 1-14 1998-2000	71
High School Dropouts	4.6% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97	-30.3%		6.0% of grades 9-12 SY 97/98-99/00	63
Violent Crime Arrests	0.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92		***	46.3/100,000 youth 10-17 1998-2000	11

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ▽ *state change* ■ *county change* *** = *zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

Hughes County

County Seat: Holdenville

Number of Children (2000): 3,280
Children are 23.2% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (2000): 870
Child Poverty Rate: 27.4%

The Welfare of Children

Children on TANF (FY2001): **194**
(**5.9%** of all children)

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001): **22**

306 fewer children in this county received TANF each month during FY2001 than received AFDC before 1996 welfare reform

7.8% of children on DHS child care subsidies received child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities (April 2002)

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **48.5%** of **$10.62**, the hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full-time job in order to be self-sufficient in **Hughes County**

Indicator	Base Data	- Worsened	Improved +	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	4.5% of live births 1984-86	-51.3%		6.8% of live births 1998-2000	38
Infant Mortality	9.7/1000 live births 1984-86	-59.1%		15.4/1000 live births 1998-2000	75
Births to Young Teens	39.2/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86		5.6%	37.0/1000 girls 15-17 1998-2000	55
Child Abuse & Neglect	11.5 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86		5.2%	10.9 confirmed/1000 children FY 1998-2000	9
Child Deaths	88.2/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86		100.0%	0.0/100,000 children 1-14 1998-2000	[illegible]
High School Dropouts	5.1% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97	-47.4%		7.5% of grades 9-12 SY 97/98-99/00	76
Violent Crime Arrests	169.5/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92	-8.8%		183.3/100,000 youth 10-17 1998-2000	54

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ▽ *state change* ■ *county change* *** = *zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

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Jackson County

County Seat: Altus

Number of Children (2000): 8,308
Children are 29.2% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (2000): 1,694
Child Poverty Rate: 20.7%

Indicator	Base Data	Worsened -	Improved +	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	7.0% of live births 1984-86	-5.8%		7.4% of live births 1998-2000	55
Infant Mortality	6.0/1000 live births 1984-86		21.3%	4.7/1000 live births 1998-2000	17
Births to Young Teens	51.4/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86		32.6%	34.7/1000 girls 15-17 1998-2000	44
Child Abuse & Neglect	9.8 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-90.3%		18.6 confirmed/1000 children FY 1998-2000	41
Child Deaths	24.0/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86		79.0%	5.0/100,000 children 1-14 1998-2000	10
High School Dropouts	2.7% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97		11.6%	2.4% of grades 9-12 SY 97/98-99/00	11
Violent Crime Arrests	337.5/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92		46.9%	179.4/100,000 youth 10-17 1998-2000	49

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ▨ *state change* ■ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

The Welfare of Children

Children on TANF (FY2001): **340**
(4.1% of all children)

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001): **20**

566 fewer children in this county received TANF each month during FY2001 than received AFDC before 1996 welfare reform

33.0% of children on DHS child care subsidies received child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities (April 2002)

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **45.2%** of **$11.39**, the hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full-time job in order to be self-sufficient in **Jackson County**

Jefferson County

County Seat: Waurika

Number of Children (2000): 1,633
Children are 24.0% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (2000): 370
Child Poverty Rate: 23.3%

Indicator	Base Data	Worsened -	Improved +	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.0% of live births 1984-86	-4.8%		6.3% of live births 1998-2000	26
Infant Mortality	3.8/1000 live births 1984-86	-259.5%		13.5/1000 live births 1998-2000	70
Births to Young Teens	38.5/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86		43.4%	21.8/1000 girls 15-17 1998-2000	16
Child Abuse & Neglect	1.7 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-1197.6%		21.6 confirmed/1000 children FY 1998-2000	49
Child Deaths	21.8/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86	-149.8%		54.5/100,000 children 1-14 1998-2000	70
High School Dropouts	4.4% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97		14.3%	3.7% of grades 9-12 SY 97/98-99/00	25
Violent Crime Arrests	200.3/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92		16.9%	166.5/100,000 youth 10-17 1998-2000	42

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ▨ *state change* ■ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

The Welfare of Children

Children on TANF (FY2001): **92**
(5.6% of all children)

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001): **25**

89 fewer children in this county received TANF each month during FY2001 than received AFDC before 1996 welfare reform

81.8% of children on DHS child care subsidies received child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities (April 2002)

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **49.7%** of **$10.36**, the hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full-time job in order to be self-sufficient in **Jefferson County**

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Johnston County

County Seat: Tishomingo

Number of Children (2000): 2,681
Children are 25.5% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (2000): 736
Child Poverty Rate: 28.0%

The Welfare of Children

Children on TANF (FY2001): **190**
(**7.1%** of all children)

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001): **26**

244 fewer children in this county received TANF each month during FY2001 than received AFDC before 1996 welfare reform

51.6% of children on DHS child care subsidies received child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities (April 2002)

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **48.7%** of **$10.57**, the hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full-time job in order to be self-sufficient in **Johnston County**

Indicator	Base Data	- Worsened	Improved +	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	7.6% of live births 1984-86		1.1%	7.5% of live births 1998-2000	58
Infant Mortality	12.7/1000 live births 1984-86		34.5%	8.1/1000 live births 1998-2000	43
Births to Young Teens	49.5/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86		29.9%	34.7/1000 girls 15-17 1998-2000	45
Child Abuse & Neglect	3.3 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-681.8%		25.4 confirmed/1000 children FY 1998-2000	57
Child Deaths	15.5/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86		100.0%	0.0/100,000 children 1-14 1998-2000	tie for 1
High School Dropouts	3.4% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97		2.6%	3.3% of grades 9-12 SY 97/98-99/00	22
Violent Crime Arrests	153.5/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92	-14.3%		175.4/100,000 youth 10-17 1998-2000	46

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ▯ *state change* ▮ *county change* *888 = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

Kay County

County Seat: Newkirk

Number of Children (2000): 12,692
Children are 26.4% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (2000): 2,811
Child Poverty Rate: 22.7%

The Welfare of Children

Children on TANF (FY2001): **349**
(**2.7%** of all children)

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001): **12**

494 fewer children in this county received TANF each month during FY2001 than received AFDC before 1996 welfare reform

36.6% of children on DHS child care subsidies received child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities (April 2002)

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **40.9%** of **$12.58**, the hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full-time job in order to be self-sufficient in **Kay County**

Indicator	Base Data	- Worsened	Improved +	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.2% of live births 1984-86	-18.8%		7.3% of live births 1998-2000	54
Infant Mortality	12.0/1000 live births 1984-86		41.9%	7.0/1000 live births 1998-2000	33
Births to Young Teens	33.6/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86	-5.0%		35.3/1000 girls 15-17 1998-2000	49
Child Abuse & Neglect	5.7 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-329.8%		24.4 confirmed/1000 children FY 1998-2000	60
Child Deaths	36.5/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86	-15.2%		42.0/100,000 children 1-14 1998-2000	59
High School Dropouts	7.0% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97		6.6%	6.5% of grades 9-12 SY 97/98-99/00	71
Violent Crime Arrests	357.2/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92	-29.3%		461.8/100,000 youth 10-17 1998-2000	76

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ▯ *state change* ▮ *county change* *888 = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

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Kingfisher County

County Seat: Kingfisher

Number of Children (2000): 3,793
Children are 27.2% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (2000): 536
Child Poverty Rate: 14.3%

Indicator	Base Data	– Worsened	Improved +	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	3.8% of live births 1984-86	-60.7%		6.3% of live births 1998-2000	27
Infant Mortality	8.4/1000 live births 1984-86		57.2%	3.6/1000 live births 1998-2000	8
Births to Young Teens	38.9/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86		31.5%	26.6/1000 girls 15-17 1998-2000	26
Child Abuse & Neglect	11.7 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86		29.0%	8.3 confirmed/1000 children FY 1998-2000	3
Child Deaths	75.9/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86		39.1%	46.2/100,000 children 1-14 1998-2000	63
High School Dropouts	3.2% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97		4.7%	3.0% of grades 9-12 SY 97/98-99/00	17
Violent Crime Arrests	358.5/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92		77.2%	36.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1998-2000	10

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ▽ *state change* ■ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

The Welfare of Children

Children on TANF (FY2001): **56**
(**1.5%** of all children)

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001): **10**

101 fewer children in this county received TANF each month during FY2001 than received AFDC before 1996 welfare reform

12.5% of children on DHS child care subsidies received child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities (April 2002)

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **42.8%** of **$12.02**, the hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full-time job in order to be self-sufficient in **Kingfisher County**

Kiowa County

County Seat: Hobart

Number of Children (2000): 2,472
Children are 24.2% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (2000): 551
Child Poverty Rate: 23.3%

Indicator	Base Data	– Worsened	Improved +	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	7.8% of live births 1984-86	-2.5%		8.0% of live births 1998-2000	69
Infant Mortality	9.3/1000 live births 1984-86	-116.7%		20.1/1000 live births 1998-2000	77
Births to Young Teens	44.1/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86		18.2%	36.1/1000 girls 15-17 1998-2000	53
Child Abuse & Neglect	12.0 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-96.8%		23.7 confirmed/1000 children FY 1998-2000	58
Child Deaths	69.7/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86		78.2%	14.6/100,000 children 1-14 1998-2000	21
High School Dropouts	5.9% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97		44.3%	3.3% of grades 9-12 SY 97/98-99/00	20
Violent Crime Arrests	1818.6/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92		95.8%	76.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1998-2000	21

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ▽ *state change* ■ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

The Welfare of Children

Children on TANF (FY2001): **201**
(**8.1%** of all children)

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001): **36**

231 fewer children in this county received TANF each month during FY2001 than received AFDC before 1996 welfare reform

34.3% of children on DHS child care subsidies received child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities (April 2002)

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **47.2%** of **$10.90**, the hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full-time job in order to be self-sufficient in **Kiowa County**

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Latimer County

County Seat: Wilburton

Number of Children (2000): 2,752
Children are 25.7% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (2000): 821
Child Poverty Rate: 30.7%

Indicator	Base Data	- Worsened	Improved +	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.4% of live births 1984-86	-27.4%		8.2% of live births 1998-2000	70
Infant Mortality	5.6/1000 live births 1984-86		8.4%	5.1/1000 live births 1998-2000	20
Births to Young Teens	37.8/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86		8.6%	33.9/1000 girls 15-17 1998-2000	41
Child Abuse & Neglect	2.9 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-520.0%		17.9 confirmed/1000 children FY 1998-2000	38
Child Deaths	31.0/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86		43.9%	15.8/100,000 children 1-14 1998-2000	19
High School Dropouts	1.7% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97		23.9%	1.3% of grades 9-12 SY 97/98-99/00	5
Violent Crime Arrests	178.3/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92	-154.8%		454.2/100,000 youth 10-17 1998-2000	75

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ▨ *state change* ▩ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

The Welfare of Children

Children on TANF (FY2001): **170**
(6.2% of all children)

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001): **21**

300 fewer children in this county received TANF each month during FY2001 than received AFDC before 1996 welfare reform

60.6% of children on DHS child care subsidies received child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities (April 2002)

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **44.9%** of **$11.47**, the hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full-time job in order to be self-sufficient in **Latimer County**

Le Flore County

County Seat: Poteau

Number of Children (2000): 12,577
Children are 26.1% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (2000): 2,948
Child Poverty Rate: 24.1%

Indicator	Base Data	- Worsened	Improved +	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	7.0% of live births 1984-86		0.1%	7.0% of live births 1998-2000	44
Infant Mortality	10.6/1000 live births 1984-86			7.7/1000 live births 1998-2000	39
Births to Young Teens				19.2/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86	
Child Abuse & Neglect				16.5 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	
Child Deaths				25.2/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86	
High School Dropouts				2.9% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97	
Violent Crime Arrests				88.2/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92	

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ▨ *state change* ▩ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

The Welfare of Children

Children on TANF (FY2001): **889**
(7.1% of all children)

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001): **30**

882 fewer children in this county received TANF each month during FY2001 than received AFDC before 1996 welfare reform

28.9% of children on DHS child care subsidies received child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities (April 2002)

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **44.9%** of **$11.47**, the hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full-time job in order to be self-sufficient in **Le Flore County**

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Lincoln County

County Seat: Chandler

Number of Children (2000): 8,803
Children are 27.4% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (2000): 1,525
Child Poverty Rate: 17.9%

The Welfare of Children

Children on TANF (FY2001): **196**
(**2.2%** of all children)

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001): **13**

470 fewer children in this county received TANF each month during FY2001 than received AFDC before 1996 welfare reform

2.2% of children on DHS child care subsidies received child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities (April 2002)

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **44.9%** of **$11.48**, the hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full-time job in order to be self-sufficient in **Lincoln County**

Indicator	Base Data	– Worsened	Improved +	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	5.9% of live births 1984-86	-6.3%		6.3% of live births 1998-2000	29
Infant Mortality	7.9/1000 live births 1984-86		13.9%	6.8/1000 live births 1998-2000	29
Births to Young Teens	36.2/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86		30.9%	25.7/1000 girls 15-17 1998-2000	22
Child Abuse & Neglect	8.2 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-70.8%		14.0 confirmed/1000 children FY 1998-2000	26
Child Deaths	48.2/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86		37.3%	30.1/100,000 children 1-14 1998-2000	41
High School Dropouts	4.4% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97		20.5%	3.5% of grades 9-12 SY 97/98-99/00	19
Violent Crime Arrests	66.7/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92	-70.3%		122.8/100,000 youth 10-17 1998-2000	33

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ■ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

Logan County

County Seat: Guthrie

Number of Children (2000): 8,645
Children are 25.5% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (2000): 1,258
Child Poverty Rate: 15.0%

The Welfare of Children

Children on TANF (FY2001): **259**
(**3.0%** of all children)

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001): **21**

335 fewer children in this county received TANF each month during FY2001 than received AFDC before 1996 welfare reform

32.7% of children on DHS child care subsidies received child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities (April 2002)

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **31.1%** of **$16.55**, the hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full-time job in order to be self-sufficient in **Logan County**

Indicator	Base Data	– Worsened	Improved +	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.1% of live births 1984-86	-36.8%		8.3% of live births 1998-2000	71
Infant Mortality	8.6/1000 live births 1984-86	-18.8%		10.2/1000 live births 1998-2000	58
Births to Young Teens	29.4/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86		32.1%	19.7/1000 girls 15-17 1998-2000	11
Child Abuse & Neglect	13.8 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-43.7%		15.9 confirmed/1000 children FY 1998-2000	33
Child Deaths	67.6/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86		68.8%	31.2/100,000 children 1-14 1998-2000	26
High School Dropouts	3.8% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97		3.8%	3.7% of grades 9-12 SY 97/98-99/00	26
Violent Crime Arrests	167.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92	-23.5%		200.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1998-2000	57

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ■ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

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Love County

County Seat: Marietta

Number of Children (2000): 2,269
Children are 25.7% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (2000): 321
Child Poverty Rate: 14.4%

Indicator	Base Data	- Worsened	Improved +	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.5% of live births 1984-86	-19.3%		7.8% of live births 1998-2000	62
Infant Mortality	13.7/1000 live births 1984-86		32.8%	9.3/1000 live births 1998-2000	52
Births to Young Teens	55.4/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86		39.2%	33.7/1000 girls 15-17 1998-2000	40
Child Abuse & Neglect	9.1 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-171.0%		24.6 confirmed/1000 children FY 1998-2000	61
Child Deaths	41.7/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86		52.0%	19.8/100,000 children 1-14 1998-2000	25
High School Dropouts	3.5% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97	-10.0%		3.9% of grades 9-12 SY 97/98-99/00	29
Violent Crime Arrests	0.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92		888	0.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1998-2000	tie for 1

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ▽ *state change* ▥ *county change* *888 = new base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

The Welfare of Children

Children on TANF (FY2001): **103**
(4.5% of all children)

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001): **32**

97 fewer children in this county received TANF each month during FY2001 than received AFDC before 1996 welfare reform

8.8% of children on DHS child care subsidies received child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities (April 2002)

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **51.1%** of **$10.08**, the hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full-time job in order to be self-sufficient in **Love County**

McClain County

County Seat: Purcell

Number of Children (2000): 7,445
Children are 26.8% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (2000): 976
Child Poverty Rate: 13.4%

Indicator	Base Data	- Worsened	Improved +	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.8% of live births 1984-86		4.4%	6.5% of live births 1998-2000	33
Infant Mortality	12.2/1000 live births 1984-86	-22.8%		15.2/1000 live births 1998-2000	74
Births to Young Teens	29.2/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86		11.3%	25.7/1000 girls 15-17 1998-2000	23
Child Abuse & Neglect	7.7 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-152.9%		19.6 confirmed/1000 children FY 1998-2000	45
Child Deaths	48.7/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86		25.4%	36.3/100,000 children 1-14 1998-2000	51
High School Dropouts	3.4% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97	-82.3%		5.1% of grades 9-12 SY 97/98-99/00	55
Violent Crime Arrests	66.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92	15.4%		55.8/100,000 youth 10-17 1998-2000	12

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ▽ *state change* ▥ *county change* *888 = new base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

The Welfare of Children

Children on TANF (FY2001): **154**
(2.1% of all children)

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001): **16**

246 fewer children in this county received TANF each month during FY2001 than received AFDC before 1996 welfare reform

23.2% of children on DHS child care subsidies received child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities (April 2002)

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **31.1%** of **$16.54**, the hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full-time job in order to be self-sufficient in **McClain County**

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McCurtain County

County Seat: Idabel

Number of Children (2000): 9,693
Children are 28.2% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (2000): 3,050
Child Poverty Rate: 32.4%

The Welfare of Children

Children on TANF (FY2001): **644**
(**6.6%** of all children)

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001): **21**

1,035 fewer children in this county received TANF each month during FY2001 than received AFDC before 1996 welfare reform

63.4% of children on DHS child care subsidies received child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities (April 2002)

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **44.7%** of **$11.52**, the hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full-time job in order to be self-sufficient in **McCurtain County**

Indicator	Base Data	– Worsened	Improved +	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	5.3% of live births 1984-86	-35.5%		7.1% of live births 1998-2000	48
Infant Mortality	9.1/1000 live births 1984-86		27.4%	5.7/1000 live births 1998-2000	24
Births to Young Teens	61.9/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86		35.2%	40.1/1000 girls 15-17 1998-2000	61
Child Abuse & Neglect	10.3 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-77.6%		18.4 confirmed/1000 children FY 1998-2000	40
Child Deaths	23.8/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86	-47.8%		39.7/100,000 children 1-14 1998-2000	56
High School Dropouts	4.4% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97		9.6%	3.9% of grades 9-12 SY 97/98-99/00	30
Violent Crime Arrests	304.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92		67.6%	98.4/100,000 youth 10-17 1998-2000	27

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ▫ *state change* ■ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

McIntosh County

County Seat: Eufaula

Number of Children (2000): 4,403
Children are 22.6% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (2000): 1,052
Child Poverty Rate: 24.8%

The Welfare of Children

Children on TANF (FY2001): **267**
(**6.1%** of all children)

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001): **25**

236 fewer children in this county received TANF each month during FY2001 than received AFDC before 1996 welfare reform

40.5% of children on DHS child care subsidies received child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities (April 2002)

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **44.4%** of **$11.59**, the hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full-time job in order to be self-sufficient in **McIntosh County**

Indicator	Base Data	– Worsened	Improved +	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	8.7% of live births 1984-86		30.7%	6.1% of live births 1998-2000	19
Infant Mortality	13.8/1000 live births 1984-86		30.7%	9.6/1000 live births 1998-2000	54
Births to Young Teens	47.2/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86		30.6%	32.7/1000 girls 15-17 1998-2000	35
Child Abuse & Neglect	14.2 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-126.8%		32.1 confirmed/1000 children FY 1998-2000	73
Child Deaths	78.2/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86		87.2%	10.2/100,000 children 1-14 1998-2000	12
High School Dropouts	4.3% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97	-41.3%		6.0% of grades 9-12 SY 97/98-99/00	66
Violent Crime Arrests	57.2/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92	-347.8%		181.7/100,000 youth 10-17 1998-2000	52

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ▫ *state change* ■ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

Major County

County Seat: Fairview

Number of Children (2000): 1,860
Children are 24.7% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (2000): 275
Child Poverty Rate: 15.1%

The Welfare of Children

Children on TANF (FY2001): **29**
(**1.6%** of all children)

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001): **11**

44 fewer children in this county received TANF each month during FY2001 than received AFDC before 1996 welfare reform

56.3% of children on DHS child care subsidies received child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities (April 2002)

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **43.3%** of **$11.90**, the hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full-time job in order to be self-sufficient in **Major County**

Indicator	Base Data	- Worsened	Improved +	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	4.9% of live births 1984-86		10.0%	4.4% of live births 1998-2000	4
Infant Mortality	0.0/1000 live births 1984-86		####	4.4/1000 live births 1998-2000	tie for 13
Births to Young Teens	10.5/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86		15.9%	8.8/1000 girls 15-17 1998-2000	2
Child Abuse & Neglect	18.4 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86		25.8%	13.7 confirmed/1000 children FY 1998-2000	24
Child Deaths	18.5/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86		100.0%	0.0/100,000 children 1-14 1998-2000	tie for 1
High School Dropouts	2.2% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97	-28.3%		2.8% of grades 9-12 SY 97/98-99/00	15
Violent Crime Arrests	232.4/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92		27.9%	167.5/100,000 youth 10-17 1998-2000	43

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar □ *state change* ■ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

Marshall County

County Seat: Madill

Number of Children (2000): 3,096
Children are 23.5% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (2000): 728
Child Poverty Rate: 24.1%

The Welfare of Children

Children on TANF (FY2001): **121**
(**3.9%** of all children)

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001): **17**

154 fewer children in this county received TANF each month during FY2001 than received AFDC before 1996 welfare reform

35.5% of children on DHS child care subsidies received child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities (April 2002)

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **47.7%** of **$10.79**, the hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full-time job in order to be self-sufficient in **Marshall County**

Indicator	Base Data	- Worsened	Improved +	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	5.3% of live births 1984-86	-47.9%		7.8% of live births 1998-2000	64
Infant Mortality	10.6/1000 live births 1984-86		27.9%	7.6/1000 live births 1998-2000	36
Births to Young Teens	44.6/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86		25.4%	33.3/1000 girls 15-17 1998-2000	38
Child Abuse & Neglect	4.6 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-417.1%		27.4 confirmed/1000 children FY 1998-2000	68
Child Deaths	70.1/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86		78.3%	15.1/100,000 children 1-14 1998-2000	17
High School Dropouts	6.4% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97		48.4%	3.3% of grades 9-12 SY 97/98-99/00	23
Violent Crime Arrests	0.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92		####	117.5/100,000 youth 10-17 1998-2000	31

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar □ *state change* ■ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

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Mayes County

County Seat: Pryor

Number of Children (2000): 10,199
Children are 26.6% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (2000): 1,879
Child Poverty Rate: 18.9%

The Welfare of Children

Children on TANF (FY2001): **302**
(**3.0%** of all children)

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001): **16**

594 fewer children in this county received TANF each month during FY2001 than received AFDC before 1996 welfare reform

21.6% of children on DHS child care subsidies received child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities (April 2002)

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **46.9%** of **$10.97**, the hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full-time job in order to be self-sufficient in **Mayes County**

Indicator	Base Data	- Worsened / Improved +	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	4.8% of live births 1984-86	-53.6%	7.3% of live births 1998-2000	52
Infant Mortality	6.9/1000 live births 1984-86	-15.8%	7.9/1000 live births 1998-2000	40
Births to Young Teens	47.5/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86	2.8%	45.6/1000 girls 15-17 1998-2000	70
Child Abuse & Neglect	9.3 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-40.8%	13.0 confirmed/1000 children FY 1998-2000	20
Child Deaths	23.2/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86	-13.3%	26.2/100,000 children 1-14 1998-2000	33
High School Dropouts	6.2% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97	3.4%	6.0% of grades 9-12 SY 97/98-99/00	64
Violent Crime Arrests	23.8/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92	-164.1%	62.9/100,000 youth 10-17 1998-2000	14

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ▽ *state change* ■ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

Murray County

County Seat: Sulphur

Number of Children (2000): 3,052
Children are 24.2% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (2000): 497
Child Poverty Rate: 16.9%

The Welfare of Children

Children on TANF (FY2001): **119**
(**3.9%** of all children)

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001): **24**

117 fewer children in this county received TANF each month during FY2001 than received AFDC before 1996 welfare reform

11.8% of children on DHS child care subsidies received child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities (April 2002)

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **44.8%** of **$11.49**, the hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full-time job in order to be self-sufficient in **Murray County**

Indicator	Base Data	- Worsened / Improved +	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	5.6% of live births 1984-86	-41.7%	7.9% of live births 1998-2000	67
Infant Mortality	15.9/1000 live births 1984-86	74.4%	4.1/1000 live births 1998-2000	11
Births to Young Teens	35.5/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86	-22.8%	43.3/1000 girls 15-17 1998-2000	69
Child Abuse & Neglect	15.4 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-10.6%	17.1 confirmed/1000 children FY 1998-2000	35
Child Deaths	26.9/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86	100.0%	0.0/100,000 children 1-14 1998-2000	tie for 1
High School Dropouts	2.7% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97	11.0%	2.4% of grades 9-12 SY 97/98-99/00	12
Violent Crime Arrests	115.1/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92	-54.8%	178.1/100,000 youth 10-17 1998-2000	47

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ▽ *state change* ■ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

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Muskogee County

County Seat: Muskogee

Number of Children (2000): 17,984
Children are 25.9% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (2000): 4,174
Child Poverty Rate: 24.0%

The Welfare of Children

Children on TANF (FY2001): **984**
(5.5% of all children)

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001): **24**

1,719 fewer children in this county received TANF each month during FY2001 than received AFDC before 1996 welfare reform

22.5% of children on DHS child care subsidies received child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities (April 2002)

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **44.9%** of **$11.46**, the hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full-time job in order to be self-sufficient in **Muskogee County**

Indicator	Base Data	- Worsened	Improved +	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.9% of live births 1984-86		0.5%	6.9% of live births 1998-2000	40
Infant Mortality	12.5/1000 live births 1984-86		38.2%	7.7/1000 live births 1998-2000	38
Births to Young Teens	58.5/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86		35.8%	37.5/1000 girls 15-17 1998-2000	57
Child Abuse & Neglect	15.5 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-107.1%		32.0 confirmed/1000 children FY 1998-2000	72
Child Deaths	59.1/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86		72.1%	16.5/100,000 children 1-14 1998-2000	20
High School Dropouts	6.3% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97		4.1%	6.0% of grades 9-12 SY 97/98-99/00	65
Violent Crime Arrests	526.5/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92		38.2%	324.9/100,000 youth 10-17 1998-2000	71

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar □ *state change* ■ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

Noble County

County Seat: Perry

Number of Children (2000): 2,905
Children are 25.5% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (2000): 469
Child Poverty Rate: 16.4%

The Welfare of Children

Children on TANF (FY2001): **60**
(2.1% of all children)

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001): **13**

147 fewer children in this county received TANF each month during FY2001 than received AFDC before 1996 welfare reform

4.5% of children on DHS child care subsidies received child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities (April 2002)

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **42.5%** of **$12.11**, the hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full-time job in order to be self-sufficient in **Noble County**

Indicator	Base Data	- Worsened	Improved +	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	7.3% of live births 1984-86		8.2%	6.7% of live births 1998-2000	37
Infant Mortality	12.8/1000 live births 1984-86		80.6%	2.5/1000 live births 1998-2000	6
Births to Young Teens	32.3/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86		32.1%	22.0/1000 girls 15-17 1998-2000	17
Child Abuse & Neglect	4.8 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-296.2%		19.2 confirmed/1000 children FY 1998-2000	43
Child Deaths	13.9/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86	-210.8%		43.1/100,000 children 1-14 1998-2000	60
High School Dropouts	3.6% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97		25.1%	2.7% of grades 9-12 SY 97/98-99/00	13
Violent Crime Arrests	224.2/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92		37.3%	140.6/100,000 youth 10-17 1998-2000	37

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar □ *state change* ■ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

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Nowata County

County Seat: Nowata

Number of Children (2000): 2,756
Children are 26.1% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (2000): 481
Child Poverty Rate: 18.0%

The Welfare of Children

Children on TANF (FY2001): **58**
(**2.1%** of all children)

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001): **12**

148 fewer children in this county received TANF each month during FY2001 than received AFDC before 1996 welfare reform

62.9% of children on OKS child care subsidies received child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities (April 2002)

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **42.5%** of **$12.12**, the hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full-time job in order to be self-sufficient in **Nowata County**

Indicator	Base Data	-	Worsened	Improved	+	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	4.0% of live births 1984-86	-79.5%				7.2% of live births 1998-2000	51
Infant Mortality	0.0/1000 live births 1984-86				###	5.1/1000 live births 1998-2000	21
Births to Young Teens	43.5/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86				17.0%	36.1/1000 girls 15-17 1998-2000	54
Child Abuse & Neglect	8.3 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-169.3%				22.4 confirmed/1000 children FY 1998-2000	55
Child Deaths	92.3/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86				63.6%	33.6/100,000 children 1-14 1998-2000	46
High School Dropouts	5.2% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97				14.7%	4.4% of grades 9-12 SY 97/98-99/00	38
Violent Crime Arrests	140.1/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92	-32.4%				185.4/100,000 youth 10-17 1998-2000	55

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ■ *state change* ■ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

Okfuskee County

County Seat: Okemah

Number of Children (2000): 2,910
Children are 24.6% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (2000): 842
Child Poverty Rate: 29.6%

The Welfare of Children

Children on TANF (FY2001): **318**
(**10.9%** of all children)

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001): **38**

173 fewer children in this county received TANF each month during FY2001 than received AFDC before 1996 welfare reform

26.7% of children on OKS child care subsidies received child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities (April 2002)

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **44.6%** of **$11.54**, the hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full-time job in order to be self-sufficient in **Okfuskee County**

Indicator	Base Data	-	Worsened	Improved	+	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	8.9% of live births 1984-86				32.4%	6.0% of live births 1998-2000	18
Infant Mortality	17.4/1000 live births 1984-86				33.5%	11.6/1000 live births 1998-2000	tie for 66
Births to Young Teens	52.0/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86	-0.7%				52.3/1000 girls 15-17 1998-2000	74
Child Abuse & Neglect	9.5 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86				0.8%	9.4 confirmed/1000 children FY 1998-2000	6
Child Deaths	85.9/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86				46.8%	45.7/100,000 children 1-14 1998-2000	62
High School Dropouts	4.0% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97	-51.5%				6.1% of grades 9-12 SY 97/98-99/00	68
Violent Crime Arrests	71.9/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92	-221.4%				231.2/100,000 youth 10-17 1998-2000	61

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ■ *state change* ■ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

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Oklahoma County

County Seat: Oklahoma City

Number of Children (2000): 169,018
Children are 25.6% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (2000): 35,650
Child Poverty Rate: 21.7%

The Welfare of Children

Children on TANF (FY2001): **17,823**
(10.5% of all children)

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001): **50**

11,016 fewer children in this county received TANF each month during FY2001 than received AFDC before 1996 welfare reform

34.3% of children on DHS child care subsidies received child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities (April 2002)

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **30.9%** of **$16.66**, the hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full-time job in order to be self-sufficient in **Oklahoma County**

Indicator	Base Data	-	Worsened	Improved	+	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	7.3% of live births 1984-86	-10.1%				8.0% of live births 1998-2000	68
Infant Mortality	12.9/1000 live births 1984-86				16.9%	10.7/1000 live births 1998-2000	60
Births to Young Teens	50.0/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86				30.7%	39.7/1000 girls 15-17 1998-2000	59
Child Abuse & Neglect	10.0 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-40.3%				19.0 confirmed/1000 children FY 1998-2000	42
Child Deaths	42.8/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86				36.3%	27.3/100,000 children 1-14 1998-2000	35
High School Dropouts	7.5% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97				0.0%	7.5% of grades 9-12 SY 97/98-99/00	75
Violent Crime Arrests	615.2/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92				43.8%	345.6/100,000 youth 10-17 1998-2000	72

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ▨ *state change* ▩ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

Okmulgee County

County Seat: Okmulgee

Number of Children (2000): 10,668
Children are 26.9% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (2000): 2,594
Child Poverty Rate: 24.9%

The Welfare of Children

Children on TANF (FY2001): **580**
(5.4% of all children)

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001): **22**

858 fewer children in this county received TANF each month during FY2001 than received AFDC before 1996 welfare reform

26.3% of children on DHS child care subsidies received child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities (April 2002)

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **44.6%** of **$11.56**, the hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full-time job in order to be self-sufficient in **Okmulgee County**

Indicator	Base Data	-	Worsened	Improved	+	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	7.7% of live births 1984-86	-1.0%				7.8% of live births 1998-2000	63
Infant Mortality	7.6/1000 live births 1984-86	-23.8%				9.4/1000 live births 1998-2000	53
Births to Young Teens	62.1/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86				44.0%	34.8/1000 girls 15-17 1998-2000	46
Child Abuse & Neglect	3.4 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-540.2%				21.9 confirmed/1000 children FY 1998-2000	50
Child Deaths	84.9/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86				65.7%	29.1/100,000 children 1-14 1998-2000	38
High School Dropouts	4.3% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97	-4.0%				4.5% of grades 9-12 SY 97/98-99/00	42
Violent Crime Arrests	289.3/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92				10.9%	257.7/100,000 youth 10-17 1998-2000	64

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ▨ *state change* ▩ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

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Osage County

County Seat: Pawhuska

Number of Children (2000): 11,725
Children are 26.4% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (2000): 1,984
Child Poverty Rate: 17.3%

The Welfare of Children

Children on TANF (FY2001): **209**
(**1.8%** of all children)

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001): **11**

640 fewer children in this county received TANF each month during FY2001 than received AFDC before 1996 welfare reform

10.3% of children on DHS child care subsidies received child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities (April 2002)

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **33.4%** of **$15.41**, the hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full-time job in order to be self-sufficient in **Osage County**

Indicator	Base Data	– Worsened	Improved +	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.2% of live births 1984-86	-6.8%		6.6% of live births 1998-2000	34
Infant Mortality	8.4/1000 live births 1984-86		47.1%	4.4/1000 live births 1998-2000	tie for 13
Births to Young Teens	36.5/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86		45.2%	20.0/1000 girls 15-17 1998-2000	13
Child Abuse & Neglect	3.8 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-257.8%		13.4 confirmed/1000 children FY 1998-2000	22
Child Deaths	45.2/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86		50.8%	22.3/100,000 children 1-14 1998-2000	28
High School Dropouts	5.6% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97		12.4%	4.9% of grades 9-12 SY 97/98-99/00	49
Violent Crime Arrests	55.5/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92	-24.7%		69.2/100,000 youth 10-17 1998-2000	19

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ▫ *state change* ▪ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

Ottawa County

County Seat: Miami

Number of Children (2000): 8,528
Children are 25.7% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (2000): 1,967
Child Poverty Rate: 23.8%

The Welfare of Children

Children on TANF (FY2001): **554**
(**6.5%** of all children)

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001): **28**

443 fewer children in this county received TANF each month during FY2001 than received AFDC before 1996 welfare reform

11.7% of children on DHS child care subsidies received child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities (April 2002)

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **46.6%** of **$11.06**, the hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full-time job in order to be self-sufficient in **Ottawa County**

Indicator	Base Data	– Worsened	Improved +	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	7.2% of live births 1984-86	-2.1%		7.3% of live births 1998-2000	53
Infant Mortality	10.8/1000 live births 1984-86		26.1%	8.0/1000 live births 1998-2000	41
Births to Young Teens	47.1/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86		12.8%	41.1/1000 girls 15-17 1998-2000	65
Child Abuse & Neglect	6.9 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-70.5%		11.8 confirmed/1000 children FY 1998-2000	15
Child Deaths	42.4/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86		21.9%	33.1/100,000 children 1-14 1998-2000	45
High School Dropouts	5.3% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97	-31.8%		7.0% of grades 9-12 SY 97/98-99/00	73
Violent Crime Arrests	98.3/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92		10.4%	88.1/100,000 youth 10-17 1998-2000	26

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ▫ *state change* ▪ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

Pawnee County

County Seat: Pawnee

Number of Children (2000): 4,409
Children are 26.5% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (2000): 719
Child Poverty Rate: 16.6%

The Welfare of Children

Children on TANF (FY2001): **88**
(**2.0%** of all children)

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001): **12**

148 fewer children in this county received TANF each month during FY2001 than received AFDC before 1996 welfare reform

60.0% of children on DHS child care subsidies received child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities (April 2002)

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **41.2%** of **$12.49**, the hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full-time job in order to be self-sufficient in **Pawnee County**

Indicator	Base Data	– Worsened	Improved +	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.6% of live births 1984-86		20.6%	5.2% of live births 1998-2000	9
Infant Mortality	9.4/1000 live births 1984-86		47.9%	4.9/1000 live births 1998-2000	19
Births to Young Teens	47.5/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86		41.2%	27.9/1000 girls 15-17 1998-2000	28
Child Abuse & Neglect	14.8 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-11.3%		16.5 confirmed/1000 children FY 1998-2000	34
Child Deaths	40.5/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86		75.4%	9.9/100,000 children 1-14 1998-2000	11
High School Dropouts	7.5% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97		40.2%	4.5% of grades 9-12 SY 97/98-99/00	40
Violent Crime Arrests	33.6/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92		9.8%	30.7/100,000 youth 10-17 1998-2000	9

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar □ *state change* ■ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

Payne County

County Seat: Stillwater

Number of Children (2000): 13,341
Children are 19.6% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (2000): 2,092
Child Poverty Rate: 16.0%

The Welfare of Children

Children on TANF (FY2001): **417**
(**3.1%** of all children)

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001): **20**

441 fewer children in this county received TANF each month during FY2001 than received AFDC before 1996 welfare reform

27.5% of children on DHS child care subsidies received child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities (April 2002)

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **36.1%** of **$14.27**, the hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full-time job in order to be self-sufficient in **Payne County**

Indicator	Base Data	– Worsened	Improved +	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	5.6% of live births 1984-86	-11.6%		6.2% of live births 1998-2000	21
Infant Mortality	10.0/1000 live births 1984-86		38.4%	6.1/1000 live births 1998-2000	26
Births to Young Teens	29.4/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86		17.2%	24.3/1000 girls 15-17 1998-2000	20
Child Abuse & Neglect	15.7 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-46.3%		23.0 confirmed/1000 children FY 1998-2000	56
Child Deaths	33.0/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86		57.2%	12.8/100,000 children 1-14 1998-2000	14
High School Dropouts	2.7% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97	-20.3%		3.2% of grades 9-12 SY 97/98-99/00	21
Violent Crime Arrests	210.4/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92		15.3%	178.1/100,000 youth 10-17 1998-2000	48

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar □ *state change* ■ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

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Pittsburg County

County Seat: McAlester

Number of Children (2000): 10,334
Children are 23.5% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (2000): 2,241
Child Poverty Rate: 22.7%

The Welfare of Children

Children on TANF (FY2001): **596**
(**5.8%** of all children)

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001): **27**

698 fewer children in this county received TANF each month during FY2001 than received AFDC before 1996 welfare reform

48.5% of children on DHS child care subsidies received child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities (April 2002)

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **44.9%** of **$11.47**, the hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full-time job in order to be self-sufficient in **Pittsburg County**

Indicator	Base Data	– Worsened	Improved +	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.7% of live births 1984-86		3.1%	6.5% of live births 1998-2000	32
Infant Mortality	14.0/1000 live births 1984-86		51.2%	6.8/1000 live births 1998-2000	31
Births to Young Teens	49.4/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86		18.8%	40.1/1000 girls 15-17 1998-2000	62
Child Abuse & Neglect	8.1 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-82.4%		14.8 confirmed/1000 children FY 1998-2000	30
Child Deaths	20.0/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86	-137.5%		47.4/100,000 children 1-14 1998-2000	64
High School Dropouts	4.8% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97		-12.4%	5.4% of grades 9-12 SY 97/98-99/00	56
Violent Crime Arrests	107.7/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92	-62.6%		174.9/100,000 youth 10-17 1998-2000	45

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ▯ *state change* ■ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

Pontotoc County

County Seat: Ada

Number of Children (2000): 8,674
Children are 24.7% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (2000): 1,705
Child Poverty Rate: 20.1%

The Welfare of Children

Children on TANF (FY2001): **377**
(**4.3%** of all children)

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001): **22**

576 fewer children in this county received TANF each month during FY2001 than received AFDC before 1996 welfare reform

18.0% of children on DHS child care subsidies received child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities (April 2002)

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **46.2%** of **$11.14**, the hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full-time job in order to be self-sufficient in **Pontotoc County**

Indicator	Base Data	– Worsened	Improved +	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.1% of live births 1984-86	-14.0%		7.0% of live births 1998-2000	43
Infant Mortality	7.9/1000 live births 1984-86	-21.5%		10.2/1000 live births 1998-2000	57
Births to Young Teens	35.7/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86		15.9%	30.1/1000 girls 15-17 1998-2000	32
Child Abuse & Neglect	9.2 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-160.1%		23.9 confirmed/1000 children FY 1998-2000	59
Child Deaths	51.3/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86		1.2%	50.7/100,000 children 1-14 1998-2000	66
High School Dropouts	3.5% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97	-18.8%		4.1% of grades 9-12 SY 97/98-99/00	33
Violent Crime Arrests	51.5/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92	-305.7%		209.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1998-2000	58

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ▯ *state change* ■ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

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Pottawatomie County

County Seat: Shawnee

Number of Children (2000): 16,889
Children are 25.8% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (2000): 3,101
Child Poverty Rate: 18.9%

The Welfare of Children

Children on TANF (FY2001): **1,383**
(**8.2%** of all children)

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001): **45**

1,109 fewer children in this county received TANF each month during FY2001 than received AFDC before 1996 welfare reform

22.6% of children on DHS child care subsidies received child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities (April 2002)

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **35.8%** of **$14.39**, the hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full-time job in order to be self-sufficient in **Pottawatomie County**

Indicator	Base Data	– Worsened	Improved +	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.0% of live births 1984-86	-15.2%		6.9% of live births 1998-2000	39
Infant Mortality	11.2/1000 live births 1984-86		54.8%	5.2/1000 live births 1998-2000	22
Births to Young Teens	44.0/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86		19.4%	35.5/1000 girls 15-17 1998-2000	50
Child Abuse & Neglect	9.1 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-179.5%		25.6 confirmed/1000 children FY 1998-2000	64
Child Deaths	13.7/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86	-206.3%		42.0/100,000 children 1-14 1998-2000	58
High School Dropouts	5.6% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97	-1.1%		5.7% of grades 9-12 SY 97/98-99/00	59
Violent Crime Arrests	328.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92		25.1%	245.8/100,000 youth 10-17 1998-2000	62

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ▽ *state change* ▼ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

Pushmataha County

County Seat: Antlers

Number of Children (2000): 3,029
Children are 26.0% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (2000): 844
Child Poverty Rate: 28.7%

The Welfare of Children

Children on TANF (FY2001): **198**
(**6.5%** of all children)

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001): **23**

263 fewer children in this county received TANF each month during FY2001 than received AFDC before 1996 welfare reform

0.0% of children on DHS child care subsidies received child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities (April 2002)

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **44.7%** of **$11.51**, the hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full-time job in order to be self-sufficient in **Pushmataha County**

Indicator	Base Data	– Worsened	Improved +	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	8.2% of live births 1984-86		28.8%	5.9% of live births 1998-2000	17
Infant Mortality	14.4/1000 live births 1984-86	-2.1%		14.7/1000 live births 1998-2000	73
Births to Young Teens	73.9/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86		51.2%	36.0/1000 girls 15-17 1998-2000	52
Child Abuse & Neglect	4.0 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-475.0%		38.6 confirmed/1000 children FY 1998-2000	77
Child Deaths	56.9/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86	-47.8%		29.7/100,000 children 1-14 1998-2000	39
High School Dropouts	4.9% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97		18.4%	4.0% of grades 9-12 SY 97/98-99/00	32
Violent Crime Arrests	152.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92	-107.9%		316.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1998-2000	70

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ▽ *state change* ▼ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

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Roger Mills County

County Seat: Cheyenne

Number of Children (2000): 817
Children are 23.8% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (2000): 164
Child Poverty Rate: 20.4%

Indicator	Base Data	- Worsened	Improved +	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	7.2% of live births 1984-86	-36.7%		9.1% of live births 1998-2000	76
Infant Mortality	9.6/1000 live births 1984-86		100.0%	0.0/1000 live births 1998-2000	tie for 1
Births to Young Teens	31.2/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86		55.1%	14.0/1000 girls 15-17 1998-2000	5
Child Abuse & Neglect	3.2 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-258.4%		11.5 confirmed/1000 children FY 1998-2000	12
Child Deaths	103.4/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86		100.0%	0.0/100,000 children 1-14 1998-2000	tie for 1
High School Dropouts	2.0% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97		59.7%	0.8% of grades 9-12 SY 97/98-99/00	3
Violent Crime Arrests	126.1/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92		100.0%	0.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1998-2000	tie for 1

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ■ *county change* *888 = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

The Welfare of Children

Children on TANF (FY2001): **4**
(**0.5%** of all children)

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001): **2**

57 fewer children in this county received TANF each month during FY2001 than received AFDC before 1996 welfare reform

0.0% of children on DHS child care subsidies received child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities (April 2002)

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **47.5%** of **$10.85**, the hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full-time job in order to be self-sufficient in **Roger Mills County**

Rogers County

County Seat: Claremore

Number of Children (2000): 20,251
Children are 28.7% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (2000): 2,084
Child Poverty Rate: 10.5%

Indicator	Base Data	- Worsened	Improved +	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	5.2% of live births 1984-86	-11.1%		5.8% of live births 1998-2000	15
Infant Mortality	8.5/1000 live births 1984-86		22.2%	6.6/1000 live births 1998-2000	28
Births to Young Teens	32.5/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86		38.4%	20.0/1000 girls 15-17 1998-2000	14
Child Abuse & Neglect	7.8 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-62.9%		12.7 confirmed/1000 children FY 1998-2000	19
Child Deaths	39.5/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86		37.1%	24.8/100,000 children 1-14 1998-2000	31
High School Dropouts	4.4% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97		0.0%	4.4% of grades 9-12 SY 97/98-99/00	37
Violent Crime Arrests	50.7/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92	-49.0%		75.1/100,000 youth 10-17 1998-2000	20

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ■ *county change* *888 = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

The Welfare of Children

Children on TANF (FY2001): **418**
(**2.1%** of all children)

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001): **20**

465 fewer children in this county received TANF each month during FY2001 than received AFDC before 1996 welfare reform

10.3% of children on DHS child care subsidies received child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities (April 2002)

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **35.4%** of **$14.55**, the hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full-time job in order to be self-sufficient in **Rogers County**

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Seminole County

County Seat: Wewoka

Number of Children (2000): 6,558
Children are 26.3% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (2000): 1,845
Child Poverty Rate: 28.9%

The Welfare of Children

Children on TANF (FY2001): **662**
(**10.1%** of all children)

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001): **36**

946 fewer children in this county received TANF each month during FY2001 than received AFDC before 1996 welfare reform

25.7% of children on DHS child care subsidies received child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities (April 2002)

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **48.1%** of **$10.71**, the hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full-time job in order to be self-sufficient in **Seminole County**

Indicator	Base Data	- Worsened	Improved +	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.9% of live births 1984-86	-29.9%		9.0% of live births 1998-2000	75
Infant Mortality	13.7/1000 live births 1984-86	-6.2%		14.5/1000 live births 1998-2000	72
Births to Young Teens	53.2/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86		12.1%	46.7/1000 girls 15-17 1998-2000	72
Child Abuse & Neglect	10.9 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-103.8%		22.3 confirmed/1000 children FY 1998-2000	54
Child Deaths	54.0/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86		37.7%	33.6/100,000 children 1-14 1998-2000	47
High School Dropouts	5.6% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97	-32.9%		7.4% of grades 9-12 SY 97/98-99/00	74
Violent Crime Arrests	148.9/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92	-49.1%		210.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1998-2000	59

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ▫ *state change* ■ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

Sequoyah County

County Seat: Sallisaw

Number of Children (2000): 10,693
Children are 27.4% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (2000): 2,588
Child Poverty Rate: 24.8%

The Welfare of Children

Children on TANF (FY2001): **450**
(**4.2%** of all children)

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001): **17**

981 fewer children in this county received TANF each month during FY2001 than received AFDC before 1996 welfare reform

48.8% of children on DHS child care subsidies received child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities (April 2002)

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **40.1%** of **$12.85**, the hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full-time job in order to be self-sufficient in **Sequoyah County**

Indicator	Base Data	- Worsened	Improved +	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	5.7% of live births 1984-86	-26.7%		7.2% of live births 1998-2000	49
Infant Mortality	7.2/1000 live births 1984-86	-58.5%		11.5/1000 live births 1998-2000	65
Births to Young Teens	52.9/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86		42.3%	30.5/1000 girls 15-17 1998-2000	33
Child Abuse & Neglect	5.4 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-371.0%		25.5 confirmed/1000 children FY 1998-2000	63
Child Deaths	35.7/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86		18.8%	29.1/100,000 children 1-14 1998-2000	37
High School Dropouts	3.6% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97	-27.8%		4.5% of grades 9-12 SY 97/98-99/00	43
Violent Crime Arrests	79.1/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92	-89.5%		150.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1998-2000	39

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ▫ *state change* ■ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

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Stephens County

County Seat: Duncan

Number of Children (2000): 10,617
Children are 24.6% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (2000): 2,023
Child Poverty Rate: 19.5%

The Welfare of Children

Children on TANF (FY2001): **337**
(**3.2%** of all children)

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001): **17**

499 fewer children in this county received TANF each month during FY2001 than received AFDC before 1996 welfare reform

41.5% of children on DHS child care subsidies received child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities (April 2002)

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **47.6%** of **$10.82**, the hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full-time job in order to be self-sufficient in **Stephens County**

Indicator	Base Data	– Worsened	Improved +	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	5.5% of live births 1984-86	-15.5%		6.4% of live births 1998-2000	29
Infant Mortality	7.4/1000 live births 1984-86		3.8%	7.1/1000 live births 1998-2000	35
Births to Young Teens	41.0/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86		36.1%	26.2/1000 girls 15-17 1998-2000	25
Child Abuse & Neglect	3.3 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-333.9%		14.5 confirmed/1000 children FY 1998-2000	29
Child Deaths	30.4/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86		60.5%	12.0/100,000 children 1-14 1998-2000	13
High School Dropouts	5.3% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97		9.0%	4.8% of grades 9-12 SY 97/98-99/00	47
Violent Crime Arrests	50.8/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92	-143.3%		123.6/100,000 youth 10-17 1998-2000	34

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ▽ *state change* ■ *county change* *999 = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

Texas County

County Seat: Guymon

Number of Children (2000): 5,787
Children are 28.8% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (2000): 1,014
Child Poverty Rate: 17.8%

The Welfare of Children

Children on TANF (FY2001): **84**
(**1.5%** of all children)

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001): **8**

102 fewer children in this county received TANF each month during FY2001 than received AFDC before 1996 welfare reform

30.9% of children on DHS child care subsidies received child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities (April 2002)

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **43.2%** of **$11.92**, the hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full-time job in order to be self-sufficient in **Texas County**

Indicator	Base Data	– Worsened	Improved +	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	7.3% of live births 1984-86		4.8%	6.9% of live births 1998-2000	41
Infant Mortality	17.7/1000 live births 1984-86		54.2%	8.1/1000 live births 1998-2000	45
Births to Young Teens	38.1/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86	-12.3%		42.8/1000 girls 15-17 1998-2000	68
Child Abuse & Neglect	4.8 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-143.1%		11.6 confirmed/1000 children FY 1998-2000	73
Child Deaths	43.5/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86		27.5%	31.5/100,000 children 1-14 1998-2000	43
High School Dropouts	6.2% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97	-34.8%		8.4% of grades 9-12 SY 97/98-99/00	77
Violent Crime Arrests	15.6/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92	-1,790.1%		295.6/100,000 youth 10-17 1998-2000	69

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ▽ *state change* ■ *county change* *999 = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

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Tillman County

County Seat: Frederick

Number of Children (2000): 2,484
Children are 26.7% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (2000): 724
Child Poverty Rate: 30.2%

The Welfare of Children

Children on TANF (FY2001): **55**
(**2.2%** of all children)

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001): **8**

187 fewer children in this county received TANF each month during FY2001 than received AFDC before 1996 welfare reform

5.4% of children on DHS child care subsidies received child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities (April 2002)

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **47.4%** of **$10.86**, the hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full-time job in order to be self-sufficient in **Tillman County**

Indicator	Base Data	- Worsened	Improved +	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.2% of live births 1984-86		12.2%	5.4% of live births 1998-2000	11
Infant Mortality	11.9/1000 live births 1984-86		4.5%	11.4/1000 live births 1998-2000	64
Births to Young Teens	95.1/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86		55.2%	42.6/1000 girls 15-17 1998-2000	66
Child Abuse & Neglect	8.7 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-42.1%		12.3 confirmed/1000 children FY 1998-2000	17
Child Deaths	113.3/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86	-36.7%		16.9/100,000 children 1-14 1998-2000	22
High School Dropouts	6.0% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97		22.6%	4.6% of grades 9-12 SY 97/98-99/00	45
Violent Crime Arrests	438.2/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92		35.3%	283.4/100,000 youth 10-17 1998-2000	68

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ▯ *state change* ■ *county change* ### = zero base - cannot calculate change *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

Tulsa County

County Seat: Tulsa

Number of Children (2000): 147,949
Children are 26.3% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (2000): 22,543
Child Poverty Rate: 15.6%

The Welfare of Children

Children on TANF (FY2001): **5,368**
(**3.6%** of all children)

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001): **24**

8,754 fewer children in this county received TANF each month during FY2001 than received AFDC before 1996 welfare reform

36.1% of children on DHS child care subsidies received child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities (April 2002)

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **32.7%** of **$15.74**, the hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full-time job in order to be self-sufficient in **Tulsa County**

Indicator	Base Data	- Worsened	Improved +	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.2% of live births 1984-86	-15.1%		7.1% of live births 1998-2000	61
Infant Mortality	10.2/1000 live births 1984-86		24.8%	7.7/1000 live births 1998-2000	37
Births to Young Teens	40.4/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86		13.8%	34.8/1000 girls 15-17 1998-2000	47
Child Abuse & Neglect	7.1 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-44.3%		12.1 confirmed/1000 children FY 1998-2000	21
Child Deaths	45.6/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86		45.7%	24.8/100,000 children 1-14 1998-2000	30
High School Dropouts	6.0% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97	-2.2%		6.0% of grades 9-12 SY 97/98-99/00	67
Violent Crime Arrests	670.5/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92		22.1%	522.3/100,000 youth 10-17 1998-2000	77

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ▯ *state change* ■ *county change* ### = zero base - cannot calculate change *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

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Wagoner County

County Seat: Wagoner

Number of Children (2000): 16,160
Children are 28.1% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (2000): 1,821
Child Poverty Rate: 11.5%

The Welfare of Children

Children on TANF (FY2001): **415**
(**2.6%** of all children)

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001): **23**

589 fewer children in this county received TANF each month during FY2001 than received AFDC before 1996 welfare reform

47.5% of children on DHS child care subsidies received child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities (April 2002)

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **35.2%** of **$14.61**, the hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full-time job in order to be self-sufficient in **Wagoner County**

Indicator	Base Data	– Worsened	Improved +	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	7.2% of live births 1984-86		1.1%	7.1% of live births 1998-2000	47
Infant Mortality	3.5/1000 live births 1984-86	-142.3%		8.6/1000 live births 1998-2000	49
Births to Young Teens	27.7/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86		15.5%	23.4/1000 girls 15-17 1998-2000	18
Child Abuse & Neglect	6.0 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-125.6%		13.5 confirmed/1000 children FY 1998-2000	23
Child Deaths	36.0/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86		17.4%	29.7/100,000 children 1-14 1998-2000	40
High School Dropouts	6.6% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97		13.2%	5.7% of grades 9-12 SY 97/98-99/00	61
Violent Crime Arrests	34.1/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92	-87.1%		63.7/100,000 youth 10-17 1998-2000	16

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ▫ *state change* ■ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

Washington County

County Seat: Bartlesville

Number of Children (2000): 12,263
Children are 25.0% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (2000): 1,886
Child Poverty Rate: 15.7%

The Welfare of Children

Children on TANF (FY2001): **302**
(**2.5%** of all children)

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001): **16**

380 fewer children in this county received TANF each month during FY2001 than received AFDC before 1996 welfare reform

38.2% of children on DHS child care subsidies received child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities (April 2002)

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **39.2%** of **$13.13**, the hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full-time job in order to be self-sufficient in **Washington County**

Indicator	Base Data	– Worsened	Improved +	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.2% of live births 1984-86		7.3%	5.8% of live births 1998-2000	13
Infant Mortality	13.4/1000 live births 1984-86		56.1%	5.9/1000 live births 1998-2000	25
Births to Young Teens	32.0/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86		25.8%	23.8/1000 girls 15-17 1998-2000	19
Child Abuse & Neglect	7.2 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-310.6%		29.6 confirmed/1000 children FY 1998-2000	70
Child Deaths	47.5/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86		16.4%	39.7/100,000 children 1-14 1998-2000	55
High School Dropouts	4.2% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97		21.1%	3.3% of grades 9-12 SY 97/98-99/00	24
Violent Crime Arrests	197.2/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92	-34.7%		258.8/100,000 youth 10-17 1998-2000	65

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ▫ *state change* ■ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

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Washita County

County Seat: Cordell

Number of Children (2000): 3,022
Children are 26.3% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (2000): 655
Child Poverty Rate: 22.1%

The Welfare of Children

Children on TANF (FY2001): **217**
(**7.2%** of all children)

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001): **33**

152 fewer children in this county received TANF each month during FY2001 than received AFDC before 1996 welfare reform

0.0% of children on DHS child care subsidies received child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities (April 2002)

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **47.5%** of **$10.84**, the hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full-time job in order to be self-sufficient in **Washita County**

Indicator	Base Data	– Worsened	Improved +	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	5.3% of live births 1984-86	-1.2%		5.3% of live births 1998-2000	10
Infant Mortality	10.2/1000 live births 1984-86		73.1%	2.5/1000 live births 1998-2000	7
Births to Young Teens	31.4/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86		36.9%	19.8/1000 girls 15-17 1998-2000	12
Child Abuse & Neglect	8.0 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-47.8%		11.8 confirmed/1000 children FY 1998-2000	14
Child Deaths	37.5/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86		34.5%	28.3/100,000 children 1-14 1998-2000	36
High School Dropouts	1.7% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97	-75.8%		3.0% of grades 9-12 SY 97/98-99/00	18
Violent Crime Arrests	72.9/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92	-47.5%		107.6/100,000 youth 10-17 1998-2000	30

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ▭ *state change* ■ *county change* *888 = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

Woods County

County Seat: Alva

Number of Children (2000): 1,744
Children are 19.2% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (2000): 282
Child Poverty Rate: 16.8%

The Welfare of Children

Children on TANF (FY2001): **49**
(**2.8%** of all children)

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001): **17**

54 fewer children in this county received TANF each month during FY2001 than received AFDC before 1996 welfare reform

57.1% of children on DHS child care subsidies received child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities (April 2002)

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **43.3%** of **$11.90**, the hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full-time job in order to be self-sufficient in **Woods County**

Indicator	Base Data	– Worsened	Improved +	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	7.3% of live births 1984-86	-34.9%		9.9% of live births 1998-2000	77
Infant Mortality	18.3/1000 live births 1984-86		0.1%	18.3/1000 live births 1998-2000	76
Births to Young Teens	28.2/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86		42.8%	16.1/1000 girls 15-17 1998-2000	8
Child Abuse & Neglect	30.5 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-1.3%		31.1 confirmed/1000 children FY 1998-2000	71
Child Deaths	80.5/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86		100.0%	0.0/100,000 children 1-14 1998-2000	tie for 1
High School Dropouts	2.5% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97		4.1%	2.4% of grades 9-12 SY 97/98-99/00	10
Violent Crime Arrests	0.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92		888	77.9/100,000 youth 10-17 1998-2000	22

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ▭ *state change* ■ *county change* *888 = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

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Woodward County

County Seat: Woodward

Number of Children (2000): 4,764
Children are 25.8% of the county population

Number of Poor Children (2000): 725
Child Poverty Rate: 15.5%

The Welfare of Children

Children on TANF (FY2001): **186**
(**3.9%** of all children)

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001): **26**

182 fewer children in this county received TANF each month during FY2001 than received AFDC before **1996** welfare reform

6.6% of children on DHS child care subsidies received child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities (April 2002)

Income from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) provides **43.2%** of **$11.91**, the hourly wage a single parent with one preschool and one school age child would need to earn in a full-time job in order to be self-sufficient in **Woodward County**

Indicator	Base Data	- Worsened	Improved +	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	5.5% of live births 1984-86	-10.4%		6.1% of live births 1998-2000	20
Infant Mortality	14.9/1000 live births 1984-86		21.9%	4.0/1000 live births 1998-2000	10
Births to Young Teens	43.1/1000 girls 15-17 1984-86		23.4%	33.0/1000 girls 15-17 1998-2000	37
Child Abuse & Neglect	16.8 confirmed/1000 children FY 1984-86	-9.1%		18.3 confirmed/1000 children FY 1998-2000	39
Child Deaths	65.1/100,000 children 1-14 1984-86	-22.4%		79.7/100,000 children 1-14 1998-2000	75
High School Dropouts	2.3% of grades 9-12 SY 94/95-96/97	-146.9%		5.8% of grades 9-12 SY 97/98-99/00	62
Violent Crime Arrests	412.3/100,000 youth 10-17 1990-92		83.2%	69.0/100,000 youth 10-17 1998-2000	18

Change of more than 110% — positive or negative — are graphed with broken bar ☐ *state change* ■ *county change* *### = zero base - cannot calculate change* *County Rank (1 = best) (77 = worst)*

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County Benchmark Key

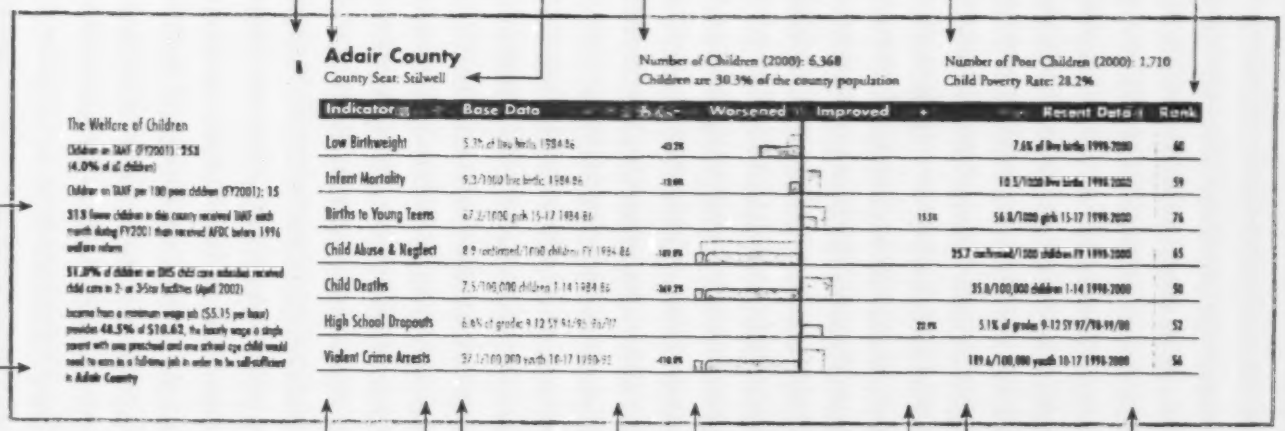
A Comprehensive Guide to Understanding Benchmark Data

The county is *ranked* on each indicator to allow you to compare rates for this county with other counties. 1 is the best ranking; 77 is the worst ranking.

The *map* of Oklahoma has the location of the county highlighted.

The *county name* and *county seat* are along the top of each benchmark chart.

The *numbers, percentages and poverty rate of children* in the county are here.



Five new indicators profile the welfare of children in this country after welfare reform. See *Methodology and Sources* for a detailed explanation of each indicator.

The *seven indicators* tracked by KIDS COUNT profile the status of children and youth in Oklahoma. See *Methodology and Sources* for a detailed explanation of each indicator. For example, High School Dropouts only count youth under age 19.

Base data for each indicator presents a rate for a previous three-year period when data comparable to that measured currently was available. Each item specifies the base rate and period in which it was collected.

The *bar chart* shows the percent change between the base data and the recent data for each indicator. If the bar goes to the left of center, the county rate has worsened. If the bar goes to the right of center, the county rate has improved. The lighter colored wider bar behind the bar chart is the state rate for that indicator and allows you to compare the county with the state as a whole.

Recent data for each indicator presents a rate for the most recent three years. Each item specifies the recent rate and period in which it was collected.

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Interpreting the Data

Understand What is Being Measured

It is important to understand what is being measured and how. Several types of data information are available for each benchmark: numbers, average annual numbers, county and state rates, percentage change between years, base and recent data, and county rankings. A "key" directing the reader to the various types of data information is presented at the beginning of this *Understanding the Data* section. The *Methodology and Sources* later in this section details what each benchmark means, what data is included and its source.

Each county benchmark and the rate of change calculated for each county benchmark is rounded for presentation on the county pages. The rounding may cause the results to vary from the rates which might be calculated from the rounded numbers appearing on each county page.

Beware of Small Numbers

County populations vary significantly. Such variations should be considered when interpreting the differences among counties. Be aware that small counties may have a small number of events (e.g., child deaths, arrests for violent crimes) which can cause rates to vary considerably from year to year without reflecting real change. For this reason, the benchmarks use three-year averages to improve the reliability of rate comparisons.

Low rates may appear in counties with large populations. Relying solely on rates, without considering the numbers involved, may result in overlooking locations which have large numbers of suffering children.

Remember the Uses and Limits of Data

Benchmarks provide important baseline information. Effective use of benchmarks requires them to be understood in a broad context. They provide one way to look at how children are doing in a county or state. Benchmarks can provide the starting place to initiate dialogue with others who share your interest. There are many important perspectives required to piece together a complete picture. Collect additional data and viewpoints to flesh out the most useful view of child well-being in your own area.

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Methodology and Sources

Data and information used in the 2002 Oklahoma KIDS COUNT Factbook came from a wide variety of sources in Oklahoma and around the nation. This section identifies the sources for the information found in this document and the method used for computations where applicable.

There is no agreement about the specific terminology or the number of categories which should be used to classify race and ethnicity. The categories listed in this report are the categories in the sources relied upon for information. At times, different sources will use different categories to report racial characteristics. Some indicators were not available by race at all. This makes it difficult to look across the indicators by race. Persons within each race or ethnic group are encouraged to re-title or refer to the data in a manner which reflects their preferences.

Extreme caution should be used when reviewing, using and comparing data related to Hispanic populations. Some agencies count Hispanic children as a race and others consider Hispanic to be a nationality whose children can be any race (White, African American, Native American, and so on). Of those counting Hispanic children as a nationality, only a few maintain statistics on the proportion of children who are Hispanic.

As a result, when Hispanic is considered to be a race, data may appear as follows:

White	70.0%
Native American	10.0%
American Indian	10.0%
Hispanic	5.0%
Asian	2.0%
Other	3.0%
TOTAL	100.0%

When Hispanic is considered to be a nationality, data may appear as follows:

White	72.0%		
Native American	11.0%		
American Indian	11.0%		
Asian	2.0%	Hispanic	5.0%
Other	4.0%	non-Hispanic	95.0%
TOTAL	100.0%	TOTAL	100.0%

Child Population is the total resident population under age 18 including dependents of Armed Forces personnel stationed in the area. Child population data for 1980, 1990 and 2000 for the state and counties are counts from the 1980, 1990 and 2000 Census.

SOURCE: Data provided by Oklahoma State Data Center, Planning and Research Division, Oklahoma Department of Commerce (ODOC), using U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of the Population and Housing 1980, Summary Tape File 1A and 2B; U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of the Population and Housing 1990, Summary Tape File 1A and Summary Tape File 2B; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of the Population and Housing 2000, Summary Tape File 1.

Children in Poverty counts the related children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below the U.S. poverty threshold. Related children are the children related to the "family head" by birth, marriage or adoption and include relatives such as nieces and nephews. Children under age 18 who do not live in a household where they are related to the head of the household are not included in this analysis. Data counts poor related children calculated as a percent of all related children. Trends compare percent of child poverty in 1990 to the percent of child poverty in 2000. Updated annually using the Consumer Price Index, the poverty thresholds, as defined by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, are based upon the amount of money that is required to purchase a nutritionally adequate diet. A family is classified as poor if its income falls below this minimum standard.

For example, in 2001, a single adult (under age 65) with one child would be counted as poor if their income fell below $1,013/month; with two children below $1,189/month; with three children below $1,502/month; and so on.

SOURCE: Data provided by Information Management, Oklahoma Department of Commerce (ODOC), using U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of the Population and Housing 1980, Summary Tape File 3A, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of the Population and Housing 1990, Summary Tape File 3A and U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of the Population and Housing 2000, Summary Tape File 3.

Welfare Reform is used as the term for the federal policy changes put in place after the passage of the *Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996*. The following terms and acronyms are commonly used in discussions of welfare reform.

- AFDC: Aid to Families with Dependent Children, the cash grant available to eligible families and children prior to welfare reform in 1996
- Asset level: The amount of countable assets a family can have and remain eligible for TANF benefits
- Benefit level: The amount of the cash grant available to an eligible TANF family
- CCDF: Child Care Development Fund, federal funding to states to provide assistance to low-income families in achieving and maintaining self-sufficiency and toward improving the overall quality of child care
- Child outcome: An aspect of a child's development or well being (i.e., health, school performance, behavior)
- Child support enforcement: Policies requiring a TANF recipient to assign rights to child support to the state and cooperate with paternity establishment.
- DHHS: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
- DHS: Oklahoma Department of Human Services
- Diversion: Assistance offered to a family as an alternative to ongoing TANF assistance, typically includes short term cash assistance and/or referral to job placement or alternative service programs
- Family cap: A policy which does not allow the increase of benefits to a family when a child is born more than nine months after the family began receiving benefits

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FFY: Federal fiscal year, running from October 1 to September 30

Food insecurity: Limited or uncertain availability of nutritionally adequate and safe foods or limited or uncertain ability to acquire acceptable foods in socially acceptable ways

Food security: Access by all people at all times to enough food for an active, healthy life

Hunger: The recurrent and involuntary lack of access to food

Income disregards: The amount of money welfare recipients can earn before their benefits are reduced

Poverty guidelines: A federal measure of poverty issued each year by DHHS for administrative purposes, including determining financial eligibility for income-based programs; DHHS poverty guidelines are a simplification of the Census Bureau's poverty threshold

Poverty threshold: A federal measure of poverty issued by the U.S. Bureau of Census for statistical purposes, including counting the number of people living in poverty

PRWORA: Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996

Sanctions: Options a state has to reduce or terminate the assistance payable to a family not engaging in the required work or work activities

Self-Sufficiency Standard: A measure of the amount of income needed for a family of a given composition in a given place to adequately meet its basic needs without public or private assistance

SFY: State fiscal year, running from July 1 to June 30

TANF: Temporary Assistance to Needy Families, the cash grant available to eligible families after welfare reform in 1996

Time limits: The total amount of time a family is eligible to receive welfare benefits

Welfare dependence: More income from public assistance (i.e., food stamps, housing assistance) than earnings

Welfare leavers: Prior recipients not now receiving a cash grant

Welfare stayers: Current recipients of a cash grant

Welfare-to-Work: The term generally used to describe welfare reform programs, requiring a recipient of a cash grant to participate in activities designed to obtain employment and move off welfare

Work exemptions: Options under PRWORA allowing states to permit a family to not comply with its work requirements and still receive a cash grant for a period of time; such families are not counted in the calculations a state must make to prove they are in compliance with federal participation rates

Work requirement waivers: Permission for which states can apply in order to adopt state work requirements which are not consistent with federal law and policy

The text boxes labeled *The Welfare of Children* display several data items related to the impact of welfare reform on Oklahoma children. Taken together the data items provide one view of welfare reform for Oklahoma and each county. The data items should be used in conjunction with other state and county indicators available in the 2002 Oklahoma KIDS COUNT Factbook and from other sources. Data in the text boxes include the following:

Children on TANF (FY2001) — counting the unduplicated number of children (under age 18) receiving cash grants between July 1, 2000, and June 30, 2001; displaying the number of children on TANF as a percent of all children in the state or county.

SOURCE: TANF data provided by Oklahoma Department of Human Services (DHS), from Annual Report Fiscal Year 2001, Table 35 Commerce (ODOC); Population data provided by Information Management, Oklahoma Department of Commerce (ODOC), using U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of the Population and Housing 2000, Summary Tape File 1.

Children on TANF per 100 poor children (FY2001) — displaying the number of children (under age 18) receiving cash grants between July 1, 2000, and June 30, 2001, for every 100 children living on incomes which fall below 100% of the federal poverty threshold.

SOURCE: TANF data provided by Oklahoma Department of Human Services (DHS), from Annual Report Fiscal Year 2001, Table 35; Poverty data provided by Information Management, Oklahoma Department of Commerce (ODOC), using U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of the Population and Housing 2000, Summary Tape File 3.

Number of children receiving TANF compared to number of children receiving AFDC (FY2001 and pre-1996 welfare reform) — comparing the number of children receiving TANF cash grants each month during

FY2001 to the number of children receiving AFDC cash grants each month during FY1996, to determine how many fewer children currently receive cash grants each month than did before welfare reform.

SOURCE: Data provided by Oklahoma Department of Human Services (DHS), from Annual Report Fiscal Year 2001, Table 35, and FY 1996 Annual Report, Table 11.

Percent of children on DHS child care subsidies receiving child care in 2- or 3-Star facilities (April 2002) — measuring the proportion of low-income children from working families receiving subsidies to help pay for child care who receive that care in a facility (includes both centers and homes) which is Two- or Three-Star rated, indicating the facility provides a higher quality of care (through activities such as receiving additional staff or administrator training, reading to children daily, involving parents, creating weekly lesson plans, becoming nationally accredited)

SOURCE: Data provided by Division of Child Care and Planning and Research Unit, Office of Finance, Oklahoma Department of Human Services (DHS): Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Minimum wage as a percent of a self-sufficiency wage — comparing the income received from a minimum wage job ($5.15 per hour) and the hourly wage a single parent with one preschool child and one school age child would need to earn in a full-time job in order to be self-sufficient. The Oklahoma text box compares the minimum wage with the average wage necessary for that three-person family to be self-sufficient in a metropolitan county and in a non-metropolitan county. Each county text box compares the minimum wage with the average wage necessary for that three-person family to be self-sufficient in that county. A self-sufficiency wage is the amount of income needed for a family of a given composition in a given place to adequately meet its basic needs without public or private assistance. Self-sufficiency standards are calculated for seventy different family types in each of Oklahoma's seventy-seven counties. A single parent family of three (one preschool child and one school age child) was chosen for display in the text boxes placed in the overview and county benchmark section of this Factbook. The three-person family most closely approximates the type of family typically receiving a cash grant. A single parent family of four (one infant, one preschool child and one school age child) was added to the text box in the section focusing on welfare reform in this Factbook. The four-person family most closely approximates a family recently leaving welfare.

SOURCE: Data provided by Community Action Project of Tulsa County from the Self-Sufficiency Standard for Oklahoma published in February 2002, by Wider Opportunities for Women and the Community Action Project of Tulsa County.

Low Birthweight Infants are live births weighing under 5.5 pounds (2,500 grams). **Very Low Birthweight Infants** are live births weighing under 3 pounds, five ounces (1,500 grams). The data is reported by place of mother's residence, not place of birth. Births count both the total resident live births and the low-weight births and compare two three-year periods (1984 through 1986 and 1998 through 2000), resulting in three-year rates. Race is reported as White, Black and American Indian. Other races are included in numbers and calculations for White. The "race of child" reflects the mother's race. State totals may vary from the total of all the counties since state totals may include births for which the county of residence was unknown. Beginning in 1998, information on the ethnicity of the mother allows display of low birthweight rates for the Hispanic population. **Level of Prenatal Care** addresses the timing and amount of medical care and monitoring an expectant mother receives. Levels of care include: adequate (the recommended level of care beginning in the first trimester with ten or more visits), intermediate (care beginning in the first trimester with four through nine visits OR care beginning in the second trimester with four or more visits), early (care beginning in the first trimester), late (care beginning in the third trimester with one or more visits), little (care beginning in the first or second trimester with one through three visits), and no care. Rates are calculated as percentages of all live births. Births count both the total resident live births and the level of care for the three-year period from 1998 through 2000, resulting in a three-year rate.

SOURCE: Data provided by Family Health Service, Oklahoma State Department of Health (OSDH): Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Infant Mortality is death occurring to an infant under 1 year of age. The data is reported by place of mother's residence, not place of birth or death. Rates are

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calculated per 1,000 live births. The data counts the total resident live births and the deaths for two three-year periods (1984 through 1986 and 1998 through 2000), resulting in three-year rates. Race is reported as White, Black and American Indian. The "race of child" reflects the mother's race. State totals may vary from the total of all the counties since state totals may include births for which the county of residence was unknown.

SOURCE: Birth and mortality data provided by Family Health Service, Oklahoma State Department of Health (OSDH): Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Births to Young Teens are live births which occur to teens ages 15 through 17. The data is reported by place of mother's residence, not place of birth. Births count the total resident live births to teens in this age group for two three-year periods (1984 through 1986 and 1998 through 2000), resulting in three-year rates. Rates are displayed as births per 1,000 females between ages 15 through 17. Base female teen population data for the state and counties is the midpoint between the 1980 and 1990 Census population of females between ages 15 through 17. Current child population data for the state and counties is estimated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for 1998 and 1999, as adjusted by the State Data Center to arrive at a current estimate of the number of females between ages 15 through 17, and the 2000 Census population of females between ages 15 through 17. Race is reported as White, Black and American Indian. Other and unknown races are reported separately. State totals may vary from the total of all the counties since state totals may include births for which the county of residence was unknown.

SOURCE: Birth data provided by Family Health Service, Oklahoma State Department of Health (OSDH): Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Population data provided by Information Management, Oklahoma Department of Commerce (ODOC), using U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of the Population and Housing 1980, Summary Tape File 1A; U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of the Population and Housing 1990, Summary Tape File 1A; U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Branch, 1998; U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Branch, 1999; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of the Population and Housing 2000, Summary Tape File 1.

Child Abuse and Neglect means harm or threatened harm to a child's health or welfare by a person responsible for the child's health or welfare. Abuse includes sexual abuse, sexual exploitation or non-accidental physical or mental injury. Sexual Abuse includes rape, incest and lewd or indecent acts or proposals by a person responsible for the child's welfare. Sexual Exploitation includes a person responsible for the child's welfare allowing or encouraging a child to engage in prostitution or pornography or engaging in child pornography. Neglect means failing to provide adequate food, clothing, shelter or medical care. 10 O. Supp. 2000 § 7102. Data includes reports of suspected abuse or neglect for which there were formal investigations and, of those, the number for which abuse or neglect was confirmed. The data compares child abuse and neglect confirmation for two three-year periods (Fiscal Years 1984 through 1986 and Fiscal Years 1998 through 2000), resulting in three-year rates. Rates are displayed as confirmations per 1,000 children (under age 18). Base child population data for the state and counties is the midpoint between the 1980 and 1990 Census populations. Current child population data for the state and counties is estimated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for 1998 and 1999, and the 2000 Census population. Race is reported as White, Black, Indian, Asian and Unknown. Because of changes in the race categories after FY 1998, only FY 1999 and FY 2000 are included in the race tabulations.

SOURCE: Child abuse and neglect data provided by the Division of Child Welfare, Oklahoma Department of Human Services (DHS): Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Population data provided by Information Management, Oklahoma Department of Commerce (ODOC), using U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of the Population and Housing 1980, Summary Tape File 1A; U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of the Population and Housing 1990, Summary Tape File 1A; U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Branch, 1998; U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Branch, 1999; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of the Population and Housing 2000, Summary Tape File 1.

Child Deaths are the number of deaths of children from ages 1 through 14. **Teen Deaths** are the number of deaths of youth from ages 15 through 19. The data is reported by place of residence, not place of death. The data counts deaths from all causes. The data compares the deaths for two three-year periods (1984 through 1986 and 1998 through 2000), resulting in three-year rates. Rates are displayed as deaths per 100,000 children from ages 1 through 14 and deaths per 100,000 teens from ages 15 through 19. Base child population data for the state and counties is the midpoint between the 1980 and 1990 Census populations. Current child population data for the state and counties is estimated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for 1998 and 1999, as adjusted by the State Data Center to arrive at a current estimate of the number of children from the

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ages of 1 through 14, and the 2000 Census population for children from the ages of 1 through 14. Current teen population data for the state is estimated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for 1998 and 1999, as adjusted by the State Data Center to arrive at a current estimate of the number of teens from the ages of 15 through 19, and the 2000 Census population for the number of teens from the ages of 15 through 19. State totals may vary from the total of all the counties since state totals may include deaths for which the county of residence was unknown. Cause of Death measures the percent of deaths that are caused by diseases, accidents and violence. By definition, deaths by violence include murder, suicide and deaths that occur during legal interventions. Race is reported as White, Black and American Indian. Other races are included in numbers and calculations for the White race.

SOURCE: Death data provided by Family Health Service, Oklahoma State Department of Health (OSDH): Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Population data provided by Information Management, Oklahoma Department of Commerce (ODOC), using U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of the Population and Housing 1980, Summary Tape File 1A; U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of the Population and Housing 1990, Summary Tape File 1A; U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Branch, 1998; U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Branch, 1999; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of the Population and Housing 2000, Summary Tape File 1.

School Dropouts count youths of any age who quit school without graduating. High School Dropouts count youths under age 18 who quit high school (grades 9 through 12). The data presents the number of school dropouts and high school dropouts for two three-year periods (School Year 1994/1995 through 1996/1997 and School Year 1997/1998 through 1999/2000). High School Dropout Rates compare number of high school drop-outs under age 19 to the enrollment in grades 9 through 12. The data compares the high school dropout rates for two three-year periods (School Year 1994/1995 through 1996/1997 and School Year 1997/1998 through 1999/2000). School officials in Oklahoma are required to notify the State Department of Education of the name, address, race and age of any pupil dropping out of school. 70 O.Supp. 1996 § 35e(A). Race is reported as White, Black, Indian, Asian and Hispanic. There is no provision for reporting other races. Hispanic children, for the purposes of this data, are counted as a race, rather than an ethnic group preventing precise racial comparisons between this data and other data in the Oklahoma KIDS COUNT Factbook.

SOURCE: Data provided by the Office of Accountability, Education Oversight Board: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests count arrests of youth from the ages of 10 through 17 for violent offenses (homicide, forcible rape, robbery, or aggravated assault). The annual arrest figures include all arrests for violent offenses during the year, including repeated arrests of the same individual for different offenses. Rates compare the number of arrests of youth ages 10 through 17 for violent offenses (homicide, forcible rape, robbery, or aggravated assault) to all children ages 10 through 17 and is reported as a rate per 100,000 youths. The data compares juvenile violent crime rates for two three-year periods (1990 through 1992 and 1998 through 2000). Base child population data for the state and counties is the 1990 Census population. Current child population data for the state and counties is estimated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for 1998 and 1999, as adjusted by the State Data Center to arrive at an estimate of the number of children from the ages of 10 through 17, and the 2000 Census population for the number of children from the ages of 10 through 17. Increases in the number of arrests may reflect increases in juvenile crime, changes in police activity and changes in public policy. While policies and practices regarding juvenile arrests may vary from county to county and city to city, it is widely believed that the policies are more consistent for violent crimes than for less serious crimes. Data collected counts juveniles by age or by race, but age and race cannot be compared. Race is reported as White, Black, Indian, and Asian. There is no provision for reporting other races. Hispanic origin is counted separately and as an ethnicity, not as a race. Oklahoma KIDS COUNT reports juvenile violent crime arrest data on a state and county basis. Several counties reported no juvenile violent crime arrests in the years included in the Oklahoma KIDS COUNT Factbook.

SOURCE: Arrest data provided by the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation (OSBI): Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Population data provided by the Oklahoma State Data Center, Planning and Research Division, Oklahoma Department of Commerce (ODOC), using U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of the Population and Housing 1990, Summary Tape File 1A; U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Branch, 1998; U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Branch, 1999; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of the Population and Housing 2000, Summary Tape File 1.

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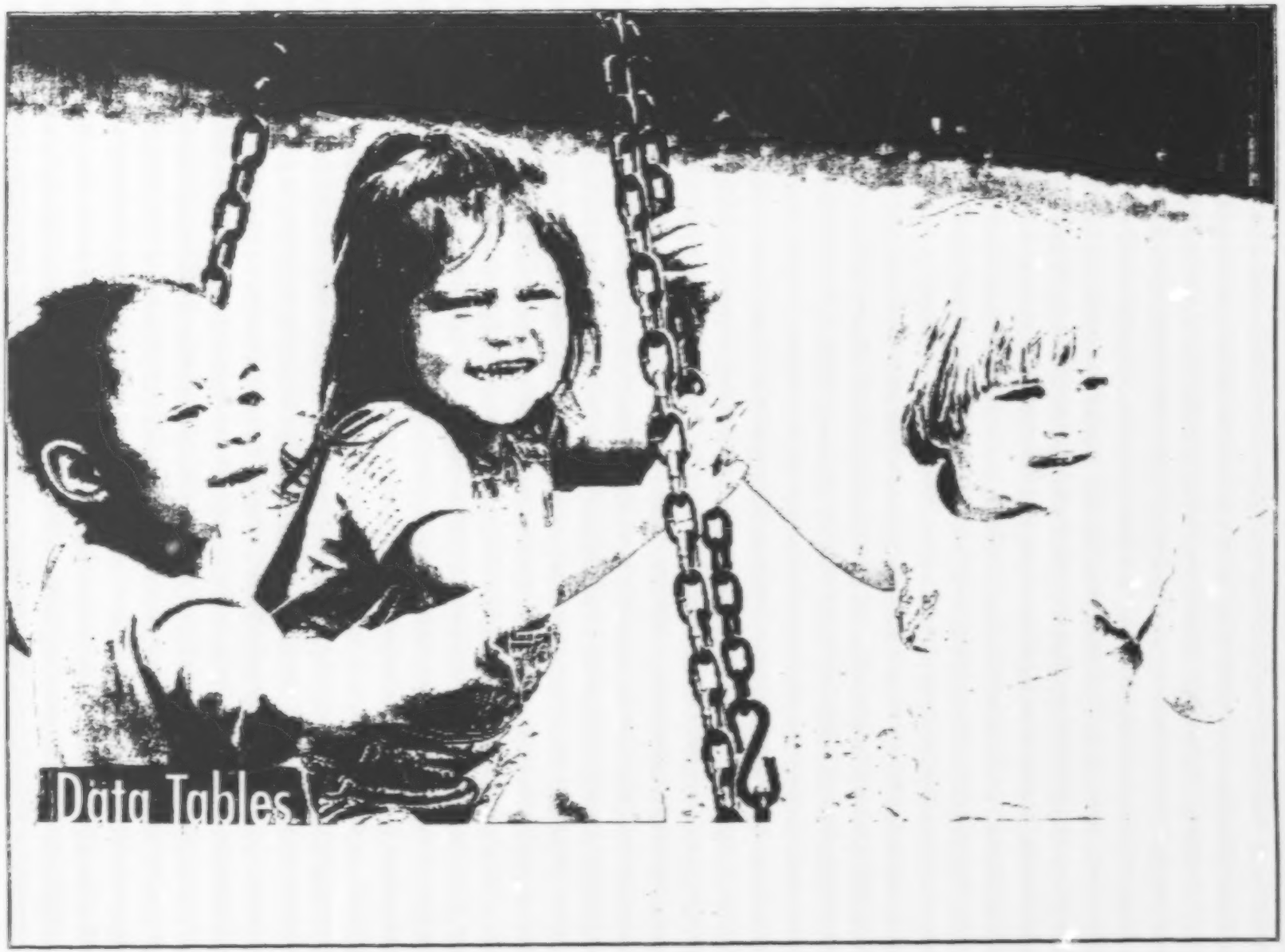

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Child Population

Number of Children Under Age 18: Total & Percent of All Ages
Number of Children & Youth Under Age 20: Developmental Age Ranges by Gender
Oklahoma & Counties: 1980, 1990 and 2000

county name	AGES 0-17				AGES 0-2				AGES 3-5				AGES 6-9			
	1980 number	1990 number	2000 number	percent of all ages	2000 total number	male	female	percent of all ages	2000 total number	male	female	percent of all ages	2000 total number	male	female	percent of all ages
State	854,884	837,007	892,360	25.9%	143,177	73,584	69,593	4.1%	140,031	72,077	67,954	4.1%	197,670	101,074	96,596	5.7%
Adair County	6,163	5,651	6,368	30.2%	946	484	462	4.5%	989	518	471	4.7%	1,503	740	763	7.1%
Alfalfa County	1,788	1,352	1,182	19.4%	174	95	79	2.9%	155	60	95	2.5%	235	131	104	3.8%
Atoka County	3,488	3,316	3,275	23.6%	485	247	238	3.5%	493	268	225	3.6%	732	381	351	5.3%
Beaver County	2,026	1,670	1,568	26.8%	199	107	92	3.4%	216	112	104	3.7%	381	192	189	6.5%
Beckham County	5,255	5,287	4,779	24.1%	772	367	385	3.9%	706	366	340	3.6%	1,038	526	512	5.2%
Blaine County	3,805	3,169	2,875	24.0%	413	198	215	3.4%	395	204	191	3.3%	627	307	320	5.2%
Bryan County	8,106	8,074	9,066	24.8%	1,470	742	728	4.0%	1,392	717	675	3.8%	2,030	1,023	1,007	5.6%
Caddo County	9,366	8,440	8,594	28.5%	1,224	635	589	4.1%	1,218	632	586	4.0%	1,828	914	914	6.1%
Canadian County	18,662	22,460	24,583	28.0%	3,489	1,785	1,704	4.0%	3,705	1,858	1,847	4.2%	5,357	2,745	2,612	6.1%
Carter County	12,441	11,721	11,950	26.2%	1,933	954	979	4.2%	1,785	916	869	3.9%	2,647	1,346	1,301	5.8%
Cherokee County	9,066	9,231	11,164	26.3%	1,839	982	857	4.3%	1,692	843	849	4.0%	2,407	1,262	1,145	5.7%
Choctaw County	5,204	4,308	3,984	26.0%	586	308	278	3.8%	591	296	295	3.9%	865	439	426	5.6%
Cimarron County	1,056	910	869	27.6%	134	73	61	4.3%	121	56	65	3.8%	178	100	78	5.7%
Cleveland County	37,910	45,979	50,904	24.5%	7,942	4,025	3,917	3.8%	7,835	4,032	3,803	3.8%	11,055	5,586	5,469	5.3%
Coal County	1,737	1,537	1,606	26.6%	237	128	109	3.9%	250	133	117	4.1%	384	190	194	6.4%
Comanche County	34,206	31,515	31,937	27.8%	5,544	2,845	2,699	4.8%	5,337	2,749	2,588	4.6%	7,249	3,730	3,519	6.3%
Cotton County	2,006	1,699	1,680	25.4%	266	153	113	4.0%	249	140	109	3.8%	412	199	213	6.2%
Craig County	3,900	3,301	3,567	23.9%	538	293	245	3.6%	522	288	234	3.5%	780	406	374	5.2%
Creek County	18,204	17,093	18,432	27.4%	2,782	1,446	1,336	4.1%	2,742	1,381	1,361	4.1%	4,150	2,121	2,029	6.2%
Custer County	6,629	7,115	6,352	24.3%	985	518	467	3.8%	928	491	437	3.5%	1,319	655	664	5.0%
Delaware County	6,642	6,806	9,070	24.5%	1,335	658	677	3.6%	1,395	719	676	3.8%	2,033	1,026	1,007	5.5%
Dewey County	1,575	1,463	1,106	23.2%	144	79	65	3.0%	144	71	73	3.0%	227	129	98	4.8%
Ellis County	1,547	1,178	887	21.8%	125	60	65	3.1%	128	65	63	3.1%	188	94	94	4.6%
Garfield County	17,302	14,878	14,480	25.0%	2,320	1,211	1,109	4.0%	2,294	1,175	1,119	4.0%	3,159	1,599	1,560	5.5%
Garvin County	7,566	6,763	6,758	24.8%	1,065	567	498	3.9%	1,059	551	508	3.9%	1,438	762	676	5.3%
Grady County	11,810	11,816	12,138	26.7%	1,858	947	911	4.1%	1,879	979	900	4.1%	2,578	1,347	1,231	5.7%
Grant County	1,605	1,432	1,295	25.2%	162	81	81	3.1%	164	74	90	3.2%	297	144	153	5.8%
Greer County	1,522	1,312	1,212	20.0%	168	80	88	2.8%	175	96	79	2.9%	249	131	118	4.1%
Harmon County	1,224	1,041	850	25.9%	126	69	57	3.8%	110	57	53	3.4%	172	92	80	5.2%
Harper County	1,190	1,032	831	23.3%	98	56	42	2.8%	114	49	65	3.2%	164	79	85	4.6%
Haskell County	3,101	2,840	3,066	26.0%	480	269	211	4.1%	480	233	247	4.1%	699	379	320	5.9%
Hughes County	3,776	3,199	3,280	23.2%	482	243	239	3.4%	533	262	271	3.8%	724	366	358	5.1%
Jackson County	9,469	8,478	8,308	29.2%	1,428	755	673	5.0%	1,377	710	667	4.8%	1,860	958	902	6.5%
Jefferson County	2,268	1,732	1,633	24.0%	263	130	133	3.9%	232	120	112	3.4%	384	192	192	5.6%
Johnston County	2,922	2,679	2,681	25.5%	404	196	208	3.8%	410	202	208	3.9%	613	322	291	5.8%
Kay County	13,168	12,753	12,692	26.4%	1,963	1,034	929	4.1%	1,955	988	967	4.1%	2,841	1,453	1,388	5.9%
Kingfisher County	4,193	3,784	3,793	27.2%	556	268	288	4.0%	508	251	257	3.6%	831	443	388	6.0%
Kiowa County	3,284	3,025	2,472	24.2%	375	195	180	3.7%	322	168	154	3.1%	525	271	254	5.1%

AGES 10-14				AGES 15-17				AGES 18-19			
2000 total number	male	female	percent of all ages	2000 total number	male	female	percent of all ages	2000 total number	male	female	percent of all ages
252,029	128,849	123,180	7.3%	159,453	82,044	77,409	4.6%	109,920	57,078	52,842	3.2%
1,811	925	886	8.6%	1,119	578	541	5.3%	583	282	301	2.8%
379	182	197	6.2%	239	105	134	3.9%	121	71	50	2.0%
956	504	452	6.9%	609	324	285	4.4%	334	197	137	2.4%
446	236	210	7.6%	326	159	167	5.6%	154	91	63	2.6%
1,343	675	668	6.8%	920	470	450	4.6%	538	275	263	2.7%
901	473	428	7.5%	539	275	264	4.5%	328	186	142	2.7%
2,609	1,345	1,264	7.1%	1,565	788	777	4.3%	1,290	652	638	3.5%
2,571	1,336	1,235	8.5%	1,753	893	860	5.8%	935	495	440	3.1%
7,406	3,758	3,648	8.4%	4,626	2,385	2,241	5.3%	2,536	1,380	1,156	2.9%
3,455	1,795	1,660	7.6%	2,130	1,103	1,027	4.7%	1,139	578	561	2.5%
3,141	1,649	1,492	7.4%	2,085	1,095	990	4.9%	1,877	845	1,032	4.4%
1,208	619	589	7.9%	734	402	332	4.8%	411	207	204	2.7%
276	128	148	8.8%	160	84	76	5.1%	75	40	35	2.4%
14,628	7,583	7,045	7.0%	9,444	4,828	4,616	4.5%	8,826	4,675	4,151	4.2%
453	234	219	7.5%	282	143	139	4.7%	144	79	65	2.4%
8,495	4,264	4,231	7.4%	5,312	2,749	2,563	4.6%	4,858	3,034	1,824	4.2%
460	242	218	7.0%	293	150	143	4.4%	173	108	65	2.6%
1,056	529	527	7.1%	671	349	322	4.5%	390	205	185	2.6%
5,439	2,798	2,641	8.1%	3,319	1,676	1,643	4.9%	1,905	1,047	858	2.8%
1,823	906	917	7.0%	1,297	674	623	5.0%	1,407	648	759	5.4%
2,660	1,390	1,270	7.2%	1,647	858	789	4.4%	847	419	428	2.3%
336	176	160	7.1%	255	118	137	5.4%	135	62	73	2.8%
260	139	121	6.4%	186	102	84	4.6%	103	70	33	2.5%
4,037	2,049	1,988	7.0%	2,670	1,364	1,306	4.6%	1,573	809	764	2.7%
1,889	920	969	6.9%	1,307	673	634	4.8%	772	404	368	2.8%
3,593	1,880	1,713	7.9%	2,230	1,121	1,109	4.9%	1,480	738	742	3.3%
385	186	199	7.5%	287	140	147	5.6%	143	84	59	2.8%
362	173	189	6.0%	258	136	122	4.3%	156	93	63	2.6%
250	125	125	7.6%	192	98	94	5.8%	98	50	48	3.0%
267	132	135	7.5%	188	102	86	5.3%	85	47	38	2.4%
847	428	419	7.2%	560	266	294	4.7%	326	162	164	2.8%
911	485	426	6.4%	630	339	291	4.5%	335	166	169	2.4%
2,268	1,192	1,076	8.0%	1,375	746	629	4.8%	872	459	413	3.1%
447	213	234	6.6%	307	152	155	4.5%	173	91	82	2.5%7
46	384	362	7.1%	508	269	239	4.8%	380	204	176	3.6%
3,601	1,879	1,722	7.5%	2,332	1,156	1,176	4.9%	1,540	789	751	3.2%
1,087	550	537	7.8%	811	397	414	5.8%	383	198	185	2.8%
747	411	336	7.3%	503	267	236	4.9%	284	143	141	2.8%

Child Population

Number of Children Under Age 18: Total & Percent of All Ages
Number of Children & Youth Under Age 20: Developmental Age Ranges by Gender
Oklahoma & Counties: 1980, 1990 and 2000

county name	AGES 0-17				AGES 0-2				AGES 3-5				AGES 6-9			
	1980 number	1990 number	2000 number	percent of all ages	2000 total number	male	female	percent of all ages	2000 total number	male	female	percent of all ages	2000 total number	male	female	percent of all ages
Latimer County	2,759	2,796	2,752	25.7%	437	224	213	4.1%	421	218	203	3.9%	615	296	319	5.8%
Le Flore County	12,250	11,924	12,577	26.1%	2,014	1,009	1,005	4.2%	1,895	980	915	3.9%	2,847	1,441	1,406	5.9%
Lincoln County	7,896	8,219	8,803	27.4%	1,239	620	619	3.9%	1,286	685	601	4.0%	1,951	994	957	6.1%
Logan County	7,837	7,890	8,645	25.5%	1,228	650	578	3.6%	1,252	649	603	3.7%	1,863	984	879	5.5%
Love County	2,142	2,047	2,269	25.7%	334	170	164	3.8%	310	154	156	3.5%	511	255	256	5.8%
McClain County	6,284	6,306	7,445	26.8%	1,073	531	542	3.9%	1,203	650	553	4.3%	1,551	782	769	5.6%
McCurtain County	12,011	9,894	9,693	28.2%	1,533	781	752	4.5%	1,487	757	730	4.3%	2,188	1,127	1,061	6.4%
McIntosh County	3,939	3,918	4,403	22.6%	619	308	311	3.2%	642	322	320	3.3%	950	472	478	4.9%
Major County	2,494	2,174	1,860	24.7%	230	115	115	3.0%	287	149	138	3.8%	380	191	189	5.0%
Marshall County	2,618	2,459	3,096	23.5%	507	265	242	3.8%	465	234	231	3.5%	692	349	343	5.2%
Mayes County	9,574	9,077	10,199	26.6%	1,531	782	749	4.0%	1,613	870	743	4.2%	2,233	1,149	1,084	5.8%
Murray County	3,464	3,067	3,052	24.2%	505	278	227	4.0%	471	243	228	3.7%	646	337	309	5.1%
Muskogee County	19,476	18,621	17,984	25.9%	2,859	1,454	1,405	4.1%	2,957	1,517	1,440	4.3%	3,994	2,071	1,923	5.8%
Noble County	3,210	2,985	2,905	25.5%	442	220	222	3.9%	424	212	212	3.7%	659	327	332	5.8%
Nowata County	3,160	2,520	2,756	26.1%	416	206	210	3.9%	422	231	191	4.0%	619	324	295	5.9%
Okfuskee County	3,252	3,024	2,910	24.6%	419	204	215	3.5%	458	241	217	3.9%	611	307	304	5.2%
Oklahoma County	156,315	156,690	169,018	25.6%	29,567	15,183	14,384	4.5%	27,860	14,334	13,526	4.2%	37,229	19,173	18,056	5.6%
Okmulgee County	10,761	9,766	10,668	26.9%	1,605	823	782	4.0%	1,634	856	778	4.1%	2,345	1,200	1,145	5.9%
Osage County	11,351	11,549	11,725	26.4%	1,660	840	820	3.7%	1,658	835	823	3.7%	2,621	1,356	1,265	5.9%
Ottawa County	9,006	7,332	8,528	25.7%	1,354	715	639	4.1%	1,282	642	640	3.9%	1,930	1,016	914	5.8%
Pawnee County	4,315	4,198	4,409	26.5%	625	316	309	3.8%	618	319	299	3.7%	1,018	542	476	6.1%
Payne County	12,676	12,997	13,341	19.6%	2,297	1,208	1,089	3.4%	2,072	1,083	989	3.0%	2,896	1,495	1,401	4.2%
Pittsburg County	10,947	10,064	10,334	23.5%	1,439	752	687	3.3%	1,559	816	743	3.5%	2,286	1,132	1,154	5.2%
Pontotoc County	8,368	8,531	8,674	24.7%	1,373	714	659	3.9%	1,289	641	648	3.7%	1,928	918	1,010	5.5%
Pottawatomie County	15,777	15,852	16,889	25.8%	2,716	1,411	1,305	4.1%	2,624	1,385	1,239	4.0%	3,756	1,903	1,853	5.7%
Pushmataha County	3,419	2,804	3,029	26.0%	431	230	201	3.7%	447	206	241	3.8%	643	297	346	5.5%
Roger Mills County	1,347	1,153	817	23.8%	107	55	52	3.1%	121	56	65	3.5%	170	87	83	4.9%
Rogers County	14,905	15,672	20,251	28.7%	2,811	1,400	1,411	4.0%	3,158	1,633	1,525	4.5%	4,537	2,319	2,218	6.4%
Seminole County	7,815	6,765	6,558	26.3%	1,005	526	479	4.0%	974	510	464	3.9%	1,423	696	727	5.7%
Sequoyah County	9,973	9,628	10,693	27.4%	1,643	865	778	4.2%	1,718	937	781	4.4%	2,366	1,225	1,141	6.1%
Stephens County	11,809	10,993	10,617	24.6%	1,618	854	764	3.7%	1,619	837	782	3.7%	2,236	1,129	1,107	5.2%
Texas County	5,370	4,622	5,787	28.8%	1,081	562	519	5.4%	918	481	437	4.6%	1,227	587	640	6.1%
Tillman County	3,703	2,895	2,484	26.7%	363	193	170	3.9%	339	183	156	3.7%	517	278	239	5.6%
Tulsa County	129,514	131,494	147,949	26.3%	25,265	12,933	12,332	4.5%	24,234	12,415	11,819	4.3%	33,668	17,187	16,481	6.0%
Wagoner County	14,372	14,229	16,160	28.1%	2,404	1,244	1,160	4.2%	2,565	1,319	1,246	4.5%	3,647	1,864	1,783	6.3%
Washington County	12,910	12,425	12,263	25.0%	1,691	904	787	3.5%	1,806	958	848	3.7%	2,764	1,434	1,330	5.6%
Washita County	3,829	3,089	3,022	26.3%	426	225	201	3.7%	404	194	210	3.5%	633	343	290	5.5%
Woods County	2,380	1,963	1,744	19.2%	254	142	112	2.8%	243	140	103	2.7%	388	210	178	4.3%
Woodward County	6,474	5,336	4,764	25.8%	746	369	377	4.0%	696	355	341	3.8%	973	497	476	5.3%

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

AGES 10-14				AGES 15-17				AGES 18-19			
2000 total number	male	female	percent of all ages	2000 total number	male	female	percent of all ages	2000 total number	male	female	percent of all ages
759	396	363	7.1%	520	281	239	4.9%	518	241	277	4.8%
3,572	1,815	1,757	7.4%	2,249	1,157	1,092	4.7%	1,563	870	693	3.2%
2,587	1,310	1,277	8.1%	1,740	904	836	5.4%	918	496	422	2.9%
2,503	1,348	1,155	7.4%	1,799	954	845	5.3%	1,468	771	697	4.3%
661	359	302	7.5%	453	242	211	5.1%	204	115	89	2.3%
2,173	1,088	1,085	7.8%	1,445	776	669	5.2%	783	442	341	2.8%
2,806	1,419	1,387	8.2%	1,679	829	850	4.9%	931	492	439	2.7%
1,349	670	679	6.9%	843	434	409	4.3%	464	238	226	2.4%
584	312	272	7.7%	379	199	180	5.0%	198	111	87	2.6%
868	437	431	6.6%	564	313	251	4.3%	352	198	154	2.7%
2,933	1,466	1,467	7.6%	1,889	1,015	874	4.9%	1,075	584	491	2.8%
820	458	362	6.5%	610	306	304	4.8%	337	169	168	2.7%
4,939	2,562	2,377	7.1%	3,235	1,689	1,546	4.7%	2,164	1,130	1,034	3.1%
855	433	422	7.5%	525	272	253	4.6%	314	183	131	2.8%
803	401	402	7.6%	496	265	231	4.7%	281	170	111	2.7%
856	436	420	7.2%	566	283	283	4.8%	309	163	146	2.6%
45,677	23,246	22,431	6.9%	28,685	14,634	14,051	4.3%	20,081	9,872	10,209	3.0%
3,131	1,624	1,507	7.9%	1,953	1,048	905	4.9%	1,356	726	630	3.4%
3,584	1,867	1,717	8.1%	2,202	1,185	1,017	5.0%	1,174	630	544	2.6%
2,440	1,245	1,195	7.4%	1,522	801	721	4.6%	1,157	612	545	3.5%
1,341	680	661	8.1%	807	414	393	4.9%	431	221	210	2.6%
3,619	1,852	1,767	5.3%	2,457	1,240	1,217	3.6%	4,611	2,126	2,485	6.8%
3,048	1,579	1,469	6.9%	2,002	1,044	958	4.6%	1,089	606	483	2.5%
2,489	1,226	1,263	7.1%	1,595	874	721	4.5%	1,293	717	576	3.7%
4,711	2,407	2,304	7.2%	3,082	1,611	1,471	4.7%	2,462	1,342	1,120	3.8%
943	491	452	8.1%	565	282	283	4.8%	290	156	134	2.5%
222	133	89	6.5%	197	102	95	5.7%	87	46	41	2.5%
6,095	3,096	2,999	8.6%	3,650	1,835	1,815	5.2%	1,919	975	944	2.7%
1,924	951	973	7.7%	1,232	640	592	4.9%	796	407	389	3.2%
3,098	1,604	1,494	7.9%	1,868	1,003	865	4.8%	980	508	472	2.5%
3,123	1,609	1,514	7.2%	2,021	1,070	951	4.7%	1,117	578	539	2.6%
1,535	784	751	7.6%	1,026	531	495	5.1%	732	375	357	3.6%
747	379	368	8.0%	518	297	221	5.6%	246	143	103	2.6%
40,529	20,554	19,975	7.2%	24,253	12,401	11,852	4.3%	16,275	8,302	7,973	2.9%
4,635	2,406	2,229	8.1%	2,909	1,463	1,446	5.1%	1,624	864	760	2.8%
3,677	1,884	1,793	7.5%	2,325	1,158	1,167	4.7%	1,291	685	606	2.6%
936	489	447	8.1%	623	320	303	5.4%	322	160	162	2.8%
523	258	265	5.8%	336	179	157	3.7%	444	228	216	4.9%
1,385	682	703	7.5%	964	459	505	5.2%	555	343	212	3.0%

Childhood Poverty

Number and Percent of Children Living in Poverty
Oklahoma & Counties, 1980, 1990 & 2000

county name	1980 number of poor children	1980 percent of children living in poverty	1990 number of poor children	1990 percent of children living in poverty	2000 number of poor children	2000 percent of children living in poverty	2000 rank	change 1990-2000
State	131,870	15.7%	179,283	21.7%	166,213	19.1%		
Adair County	1,856	30.3%	1,730	31.2%	1,710	28.2%	67	9.7%
Alfalfa County	246	14.8%	283	21.2%	217	18.3%	28	14.0%
Atoka County	1,122	32.6%	1,181	35.9%	814	25.4%	61	29.3%
Beaver County	368	18.0%	163	9.7%	242	15.8%	13	-63.2%
Beckham County	746	14.6%	1,306	24.8%	1,172	24.8%	56	0.2%
Blaine County	730	19.4%	766	24.3%	635	22.2%	45	9.0%
Bryan County	1,818	22.6%	2,347	29.6%	1,895	21.4%	41	27.7%
Caddo County	2,384	26.2%	2,939	35.3%	2,283	28.0%	66	20.5%
Canadian County	1,368	7.4%	2,365	10.6%	2,314	9.7%	1	9.1%
Carter County	2,377	19.5%	3,086	26.4%	2,527	21.7%	43	17.8%
Cherokee County	2,122	24.6%	3,440	37.7%	3,048	28.4%	69	24.6%
Choctaw County	1,472	28.6%	1,793	42.2%	1,270	32.5%	76	23.0%
Cimarron County	159	14.9%	189	21.1%	190	22.2%	46	-5.2%
Cleveland County	2,846	7.6%	4,884	10.8%	5,070	10.2%	2	5.8%
Coal County	495	28.3%	495	32.9%	431	27.9%	64	15.2%
Comanche County	6,271	19.3%	6,733	21.8%	6,372	20.9%	39	4.3%
Cotton County	380	19.3%	479	28.5%	403	24.4%	55	14.3%
Craig County	534	13.9%	656	20.7%	610	17.3%	22	16.5%
Creek County	2,427	13.5%	2,974	17.4%	3,093	17.2%	21	0.8%
Custer County	1,180	17.8%	1,517	21.6%	1,302	21.0%	40	2.8%
Delaware County	1,881	29.0%	1,458	21.2%	2,399	27.4%	63	-29.2%
Dewey County	264	16.5%	246	16.7%	188	17.6%	24	-5.4%
Ellis County	141	9.2%	192	16.3%	173	19.5%	33	-20.1%
Garfield County	1,530	9.2%	2,580	18.0%	2,763	19.7%	35	-9.3%
Garvin County	1,081	15.1%	1,613	24.5%	1,223	18.6%	29	23.9%
Grady County	1,810	15.6%	2,731	23.3%	1,992	16.9%	20	27.2%
Grant County	228	13.9%	222	15.6%	252	19.6%	34	-25.8%
Greer County	467	30.9%	341	26.6%	322	28.4%	68	-6.5%
Harmon County	432	36.9%	490	50.6%	307	38.2%	77	24.6%
Harper County	115	9.8%	143	14.1%	130	15.9%	14	-12.7%
Haskell County	614	20.0%	932	33.5%	751	25.1%	60	25.1%
Hughes County	1,133	30.3%	1,198	37.6%	870	27.4%	62	27.2%
Jackson County	2,119	22.5%	2,059	24.4%	1,694	20.7%	38	15.0%
Jefferson County	470	21.0%	457	26.9%	370	23.3%	49	13.5%
Johnston County	1,086	37.1%	1,017	37.6%	736	28.0%	65	25.6%
Kay County	1,240	9.6%	2,133	17.0%	2,811	22.7%	48	-33.5%
Kingfisher County	479	11.6%	460	12.1%	536	14.3%	6	-18.1%
Kiowa County	902	27.7%	1,082	36.8%	551	23.3%	50	36.5%
Latimer County	746	27.1%	850	30.7%	821	30.7%	74	0.0%
Le Flore County	3,025	24.8%	3,390	28.7%	2,948	24.1%	54	16.0%
Lincoln County	1,067	13.8%	1,755	21.6%	1,525	17.9%	26	17.1%
Logan County	1,181	15.6%	1,839	23.6%	1,258	15.0%	8	36.2%
Love County	361	17.2%	431	21.4%	321	14.4%	7	32.7%
McClain County	618	9.8%	973	15.8%	976	13.4%	5	14.7%
McCurtain County	3,378	28.5%	3,749	38.8%	3,050	32.4%	75	16.5%
McIntosh County	1,140	29.5%	1,344	35.0%	1,052	24.8%	57	29.2%
Major County	246	10.0%	416	19.1%	275	15.1%	9	21.0%
Marshall County	678	27.2%	635	26.4%	728	24.1%	53	8.7%
Mayes County	1,609	17.1%	2,182	24.3%	1,879	18.9%	31	22.4%
Murray County	586	17.7%	918	30.1%	497	16.9%	19	43.8%
Muskogee County	4,505	23.8%	5,421	29.3%	4,174	24.0%	52	18.2%
Noble County	358	11.5%	643	21.6%	469	16.4%	16	24.1%
Nowata County	413	13.1%	731	29.7%	481	18.0%	27	39.5%
Okfuskee County	767	24.8%	1,100	36.7%	842	29.6%	72	19.2%
Oklahoma County	20,708	13.5%	33,030	21.4%	35,650	21.7%	42	-1.1%
Okmulgee County	2,566	24.0%	3,127	32.2%	2,594	24.9%	59	22.8%
Osage County	1,275	11.3%	2,386	20.6%	1,984	17.3%	23	15.8%
Ottawa County	1,785	20.2%	2,034	27.8%	1,967	23.8%	51	14.3%
Pawnee County	675	15.8%	896	21.5%	719	16.6%	17	22.7%
Payne County	1,622	12.9%	2,475	19.2%	2,092	16.0%	15	16.5%
Pittsburg County	2,055	19.3%	2,468	25.2%	2,241	22.7%	47	10.1%
Pontotoc County	1,530	18.7%	2,331	27.6%	1,705	20.1%	36	27.2%
Pottawatomie County	2,392	15.3%	3,582	23.0%	3,101	18.9%	30	17.9%
Pushmataha County	995	28.9%	1,061	39.0%	844	28.7%	70	26.3%
Roger Mills County	204	14.8%	227	20.0%	164	20.4%	37	-1.8%
Rogers County	1,223	8.3%	1,960	12.6%	2,084	10.5%	3	16.7%
Seminole County	1,793	23.2%	2,163	32.2%	1,845	28.9%	71	10.2%
Sequoyah County	2,410	24.4%	3,018	31.3%	2,588	24.8%	58	20.9%
Stephens County	1,349	11.6%	2,414	22.1%	2,023	19.5%	32	12.0%
Texas County	426	8.0%	725	15.6%	1,014	17.8%	25	-14.1%
Tillman County	1,037	29.8%	767	27.4%	724	30.2%	73	-10.2%
Tulsa County	16,299	12.8%	23,488	18.2%	22,543	15.6%	11	14.0%
Wagoner County	1,645	11.6%	2,097	14.8%	1,821	11.5%	4	22.3%
Washington County	1,112	8.7%	1,839	14.7%	1,886	15.7%	12	-6.6%
Washita County	402	10.6%	813	26.9%	655	22.1%	44	17.9%
Woods County	237	9.9%	322	16.3%	282	16.8%	18	-3.0%
Woodward County	559	8.8%	1,003	18.8%	725	15.5%	10	17.7%

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Low Birthweight Infants

Three-Year Number & Annual Average Number of Infants Born Weighing Less than 5 1/2 Pounds
Three-Year Percent of Infants Born Weighing Less than 5 1/2 Pounds
Oklahoma & Counties: 1984 - 1986 & 1998 - 2000

county name	1984-1986 number	1984-1986 annual average number	1984-1986 three-year percent	1998-2000 number	1998-2000 annual average number	1998-2000 three-year percent	1998-2000 rank	change over time
State	10,122	3,374	6.4	10,794	3,598	7.3		-14.2%
Adair County	51	17	5.3	79	26	7.6	60	-43.2%
Alfalfa County	9	3	3.5	5	2	3.5	2	-0.5%
Atoka County	36	12	7.1	33	11	7.0	45	0.9%
Beaver County	9	3	3.4	10	3	5.5	12	-61.4%
Beckham County	68	23	6.2	67	22	8.3	72	-34.2%
Blaine County	41	14	6.0	29	10	6.4	30	-6.3%
Bryan County	110	37	7.9	96	32	6.5	31	17.9%
Caddo County	83	28	5.1	77	26	6.2	22	-23.5%
Canadian County	176	59	4.9	228	76	7.1	46	-44.7%
Carter County	151	50	6.8	140	47	7.0	42	-1.5%
Cherokee County	72	24	4.6	128	43	7.2	50	-54.0%
Choctaw County	52	17	7.6	39	13	6.4	28	16.6%
Cimarron County	10	3	6.3	4	1	4.3	3	31.6%
Cleveland County	421	140	5.8	455	152	6.3	25	-8.5%
Coal County	19	6	7.7	15	5	6.3	23	18.8%
Comanche County	496	165	6.5	469	156	7.9	65	-20.8%
Cotton County	14	5	5.5	13	4	5.8	16	-5.3%
Craig County	21	7	4.0	42	14	7.4	57	-86.2%
Creek County	177	59	6.0	233	78	8.7	74	-46.1%
Custer County	98	33	6.3	68	23	6.6	35	-4.9%
Delaware County	58	19	5.6	101	34	7.9	66	-41.8%
Dewey County	9	3	3.6	7	2	4.8	6	-32.5%
Ellis County	9	3	5.4	6	2	4.8	5	10.4%
Garfield County	177	59	5.8	165	55	6.7	36	-15.1%
Garvin County	111	37	8.7	83	28	7.5	59	13.2%
Grady County	131	44	6.4	101	34	5.8	14	10.7%
Grant County	16	5	5.6	8	3	4.9	7	11.1%
Greer County	15	5	7.1	17	6	8.7	73	-22.6%
Harmon County	17	6	9.8	3	1	2.7	1	72.6%
Harper County	4	1	2.6	6	2	5.0	8	-92.9%
Haskell County	26	9	5.9	32	11	7.4	56	-25.1%
Hughes County	23	8	4.5	35	12	6.8	38	-51.3%
Jackson County	139	46	7.0	109	36	7.4	55	-5.8%
Jefferson County	16	5	6.0	14	5	6.3	26	-4.8%
Johnston County	30	10	7.6	28	9	7.5	58	1.1%
Kay County	145	48	6.2	158	53	7.3	54	-18.1%
Kingfisher County	32	11	3.8	35	12	6.3	27	-64.7%
Kiowa County	42	14	7.8	32	11	8.0	69	-3.2%
Latimer County	23	8	6.4	32	11	8.2	70	-27.4%
Le Flore County	126	42	7.0	136	45	7.0	44	0.1%
Lincoln County	75	25	5.9	74	25	6.3	24	-6.2%
Logan County	85	28	6.1	89	30	8.3	71	-36.0%
Love County	19	6	6.5	25	8	7.8	62	-19.3%
McClain County	73	24	6.8	73	24	6.5	33	4.4%
McCurtain County	87	29	5.3	113	38	7.1	48	-35.5%
McIntosh County	57	19	8.7	38	13	6.1	19	30.7%
Major County	20	7	4.9	10	3	4.4	4	10.0%
Marshall County	20	7	5.3	41	14	7.8	64	-47.9%
Mayes County	70	23	4.8	120	40	7.3	52	-52.6%
Murray County	28	9	5.6	39	13	7.9	67	-42.7%
Muskogee County	238	79	6.9	214	71	6.9	40	0.5%
Noble County	40	13	7.3	27	9	6.7	37	8.2%
Nowata County	17	6	4.0	28	9	7.2	51	-78.3%
Okfuskee County	46	15	8.9	26	9	6.0	18	32.4%
Oklahoma County	2,489	830	7.3	2,594	865	8.0	68	-10.1%
Okmulgee County	143	48	7.7	125	42	7.8	63	-1.0%
Osage County	111	37	6.2	89	30	6.6	34	-6.0%
Ottawa County	93	31	7.2	101	34	7.3	53	-2.1%
Pawnee County	49	16	6.6	32	11	5.2	9	20.6%
Payne County	151	50	5.6	152	51	6.2	21	-11.6%
Pittsburg County	111	37	6.7	96	32	6.5	32	3.1%
Pontotoc County	93	31	6.1	103	34	7.0	43	-14.0%
Pottawatomie County	168	56	6.0	184	61	6.9	39	-15.2%
Pushmataha County	40	13	8.2	24	8	5.9	17	28.6%
Roger Mills County	15	5	7.2	10	3	9.1	76	-26.7%
Rogers County	129	43	5.2	154	51	5.8	15	-11.1%
Seminole County	86	29	6.9	99	33	9.0	75	-29.9%
Sequoyah County	86	29	5.7	100	33	7.2	49	-26.7%
Stephens County	105	35	5.5	99	33	6.4	29	-15.5%
Texas County	70	23	7.3	77	26	6.9	41	4.8%
Tillman County	31	10	6.2	19	6	5.4	11	12.2%
Tulsa County	1,609	536	6.2	2,140	713	7.7	61	-25.5%
Wagoner County	143	48	7.2	150	50	7.1	47	1.1%
Washington County	144	48	6.2	98	33	5.6	13	7.3%
Washita County	31	10	5.3	21	7	5.3	10	-1.2%
Woods County	28	9	7.3	27	9	9.9	77	-34.9%
Woodward County	59	20	5.5	45	15	6.1	20	-10.4%

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Infant Mortality

Three-Year Number & Annual Average Number of Deaths per 1,000 Live Births
Three-Year Rate of Deaths per 1,000 Live Births
Oklahoma & Counties: 1984 - 1986 & 1998 - 2000

area name	1984-1986 number	1984-1986 annual average number	1984-1986 three-year rate/1000	1998-2000 number	1998-2000 annual average number	1998-2000 three-year rate/1000	1998-2000 rank	change over time
State	1,661	554	10.5	1,244	415	8.4		19.8%
Adair County	9	3	9.3	11	4	10.5	59	-13.0%
Alfalfa County	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	tie for 1	###
Atoka County	4	1	7.9	4	1	8.5	48	-8.1%
Beaver County	2	1	7.6	1	0	5.5	23	27.3%
Beckham County	10	3	9.1	7	2	8.7	50	4.6%
Blaine County	10	3	14.7	2	1	4.4	12	69.9%
Bryan County	14	5	10.1	7	2	4.7	18	52.9%
Caddo County	14	5	8.5	12	4	9.7	55	-14.1%
Canadian County	28	9	7.8	35	12	10.9	62	-39.6%
Carter County	22	7	10.0	9	3	4.5	16	55.2%
Cherokee County	9	3	5.8	7	2	3.9	9	32.6%
Choctaw County	7	2	10.2	5	2	8.1	46	20.5%
Cimarron County	2	1	12.6	1	0	10.8	61	14.5%
Cleveland County	57	19	7.8	50	17	6.9	32	11.9%
Coal County	6	2	24.3	3	1	12.5	69	48.5%
Comanche County	75	25	9.9	48	16	8.1	44	18.2%
Cotton County	1	0	3.9	1	0	4.5	15	-13.4%
Craig County	7	2	13.3	5	2	6.9	51	33.5%
Creek County	31	10	10.5	22	7	8.2	47	21.3%
Custer County	21	7	13.5	7	2	6.8	30	49.6%
Delaware County	9	3	8.7	9	3	7.1	34	18.6%
Dewey County	2	1	8.1	2	1	13.8	71	-70.3%
Ellis County	0	0	0.0	1	0	8.0	42	###
Garfield County	31	10	10.2	27	9	11.0	63	-7.5%
Garvin County	11	4	8.6	11	4	10.0	56	-16.1%
Grady County	25	8	12.3	11	4	6.3	27	49.0%
Grant County	0	0	0.0	2	1	12.3	68	###
Greer County	3	1	14.2	0	0	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Harmon County	2	1	11.5	0	0	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Harper County	1	0	6.5	0	0	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Haskell County	6	2	13.7	5	2	11.6	tie for 66	15.3%
Hughes County	5	2	9.7	8	3	15.4	75	-59.1%
Jackson County	12	4	6.0	7	2	4.7	17	21.3%
Jefferson County	1	0	3.8	3	1	13.5	70	-259.5%
Johnston County	5	2	12.7	3	1	8.1	43	36.5%
Kay County	28	9	12.0	15	5	7.0	33	41.9%
Kingfisher County	7	2	8.4	2	1	3.6	8	57.0%
Kiowa County	5	2	9.3	8	3	20.1	77	-116.7%

county name	1984-1986 number	1984-1986 annual average number	1984-1986 three-year rate/1000	1998-2000 number	1998-2000 annual average number	1998-2000 three-year rate/1000	1998-2000 rank	change over time
Latimer County	2	1	5.6	2	1	5.1	20	8.4%
Le Flore County	19	6	10.6	15	5	7.7	39	27.0%
Lincoln County	10	3	7.9	8	3	6.8	29	13.9%
Logan County	12	4	8.6	11	4	10.2	58	-19.0%
Love County	4	1	13.7	3	1	9.3	52	32.0%
McClain County	13	4	12.2	17	6	15.2	74	-25.0%
McCurtain County	15	5	9.1	9	3	5.7	24	37.4%
McIntosh County	9	3	13.8	6	2	9.6	54	30.7%
Major County	0	0	0.0	1	0	4.4	tie for 13	###
Marshall County	4	1	10.6	4	1	7.6	36	27.9%
Mayes County	10	3	6.8	13	4	7.9	40	-15.8%
Murray County	8	3	15.9	2	1	4.1	11	74.4%
Muskogee County	43	14	12.5	24	8	7.7	38	38.2%
Noble County	7	2	12.8	1	0	2.5	6	80.6%
Nowata County	0	0	0.0	2	1	5.1	21	###
Okfuskee County	9	3	17.4	5	2	11.6	tie for 66	33.5%
Oklahoma County	442	147	12.9	348	116	10.7	60	16.8%
Okmulgee County	14	5	7.6	15	5	9.4	53	-23.8%
Osage County	15	5	8.4	6	2	4.4	tie for 13	47.1%
Ottawa County	14	5	10.8	11	4	8.0	41	26.1%
Pawnee County	7	2	9.4	3	1	4.9	19	47.9%
Payne County	27	9	10.0	15	5	6.1	26	38.4%
Pittsburg County	23	8	14.0	10	3	6.8	31	51.3%
Pontotoc County	12	4	7.9	15	5	10.2	57	-28.6%
Pottawatomie County	32	11	11.3	14	5	5.2	22	54.0%
Pushmataha County	7	2	14.4	6	2	14.7	73	-2.1%
Roger Mills County	2	1	9.6	0	0	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Rogers County	21	7	8.5	18	6	6.8	28	20.2%
Seminole County	17	6	13.7	16	5	14.5	72	-6.2%
Sequoyah County	11	4	7.2	16	5	11.5	65	-58.5%
Stephens County	14	5	7.4	11	4	7.1	35	3.8%
Texas County	17	6	17.7	9	3	8.1	45	54.2%
Tillman County	6	2	11.9	4	1	11.4	64	4.5%
Tulsa County	266	89	10.2	212	71	7.7	37	24.8%
Wagoner County	7	2	3.5	18	6	8.6	49	-142.3%
Washington County	31	10	13.4	10	3	5.9	25	56.1%
Washita County	6	2	10.2	1	0	2.5	7	75.1%
Woods County	7	2	18.3	5	2	18.3	76	0.1%
Woodward County	16	5	14.9	3	1	4.0	10	72.9%
UNKNOWN County					4			

= zero base - cannot calculate change

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Births to Young Teens

Three-Year Number & Annual Average Number of Births to Teens Age 15 through 17
Three-Year Rate per 1,000 Female Teens Age 15 through 17
Oklahoma & Counties: 1984 - 1986 & 1998 - 2000

county name	1984-1986 number	1984-1986 annual average number	1984-1986 three-year percent	1998-2000 number	1998-2000 annual average number	1998-2000 three-year percent	three year rank	change over time
State	8,870	2,957	43.9	7,710	2,570	33.0		24.8%
Adair County	100	33	67.2	96	32	56.8	76	15.5%
Alfalfa County	10	3	27.8	6	2	14.7	6	47.0%
Atoka County	37	12	40.9	32	11	33.6	39	18.0%
Beaver County	16	5	35.0	9	3	18.0	10	48.6%
Beckham County	73	24	58.3	43	14	29.7	30	49.0%
Blaine County	49	16	63.1	44	15	57.1	77	9.6%
Bryan County	113	38	53.9	86	29	35.2	48	34.8%
Caddo County	111	37	53.8	96	32	40.4	64	25.0%
Canadian County	160	53	29.9	137	46	20.7	15	31.0%
Carter County	156	52	51.3	117	39	35.8	51	30.1%
Cherokee County	106	35	47.6	116	39	40.3	63	15.4%
Choctaw County	83	28	77.0	43	14	39.1	58	49.2%
Cimarron County	6	2	25.4	7	2	30.0	31	-18.2%
Cleveland County	283	94	25.6	236	79	17.0	9	33.7%
Coal County	22	7	46.9	24	8	49.8	73	-6.1%
Comanche County	378	126	56.3	296	99	39.8	60	29.4%
Cotton County	24	8	52.2	12	4	24.4	21	53.2%
Craig County	29	10	33.6	31	10	31.9	34	4.9%
Creek County	176	59	38.6	176	59	34.1	42	11.7%
Custer County	87	29	59.2	63	21	37.5	56	36.6%
Delaware County	84	28	45.8	71	24	29.4	29	35.9%
Dewey County	11	4	27.9	4	1	10.6	3	62.1%
Ellis County	7	2	19.9	4	1	13.5	4	32.5%
Garfield County	135	45	39.5	125	42	32.9	36	16.8%
Garvin County	93	31	52.7	53	18	27.3	27	48.2%
Grady County	117	39	40.6	89	30	26.0	24	36.0%
Grant County	9	3	25.9	6	2	14.9	7	42.5%
Greer County	25	8	69.4	17	6	45.9	71	33.8%
Harmon County	20	7	96.1	13	4	55.1	75	42.7%
Harper County	8	3	29.3	2	1	7.9	1	73.1%
Haskell County	36	12	46.7	38	13	42.8	67	8.4%
Hughes County	36	12	39.2	36	12	37.0	55	5.6%
Jackson County	96	32	51.4	71	24	34.7	44	32.6%
Jefferson County	19	6	38.5	11	4	21.8	16	43.4%
Johnston County	34	11	49.5	26	9	34.7	45	29.9%
Kay County	99	33	33.6	112	37	35.3	49	-5.0%
Kingfisher County	35	12	38.9	28	9	26.6	26	31.5%
Kiowa County	37	12	44.1	28	9	36.1	53	18.2%
Latimer County	24	8	37.1	24	8	33.9	41	8.6%
Le Flore County	152	51	49.7	120	40	34.5	43	30.7%
Lincoln County	79	26	36.2	66	22	25.7	22	28.9%
Logan County	55	18	29.4	45	15	19.7	11	33.1%
Love County	32	11	55.4	23	8	33.7	40	39.2%
McClain County	51	17	29.2	54	18	25.7	23	11.7%
McCurtain County	164	55	61.9	113	38	40.1	61	35.2%
McIntosh County	51	17	47.2	43	14	32.7	35	30.6%
Major County	6	2	10.5	5	2	8.8	2	15.9%
Marshall County	32	11	44.6	27	9	33.3	38	25.4%
Mayes County	106	35	47.5	120	40	45.6	70	3.8%
Murray County	28	9	35.5	40	13	43.3	69	-22.0%
Muskogee County	272	91	58.5	190	63	37.5	57	35.8%
Noble County	22	7	32.3	17	6	22.0	17	32.1%
Nowata County	28	9	43.5	25	8	36.1	54	17.0%
Okfuskee County	41	14	52.0	45	15	52.3	74	-0.7%
Oklahoma County	1,814	605	50.0	1,664	555	39.7	59	20.7%
Okmulgee County	146	49	62.1	98	33	34.8	46	44.0%
Osage County	107	36	36.5	64	21	20.0	13	45.2%
Ottawa County	85	28	47.1	85	28	41.1	65	12.8%
Pawnee County	51	17	47.5	34	11	27.9	28	41.2%
Payne County	84	28	29.4	86	29	24.3	20	17.2%
Pittsburg County	134	45	49.4	119	40	40.1	62	18.8%
Pontotoc County	79	26	35.7	71	24	30.1	32	15.9%
Pottawatomie County	184	61	44.0	168	56	35.5	50	19.4%
Pushmataha County	53	18	73.9	30	10	36.0	52	51.2%
Roger Mills County	9	3	31.2	4	1	14.0	5	55.1%
Rogers County	130	43	32.5	106	35	20.0	14	38.4%
Seminole County	91	30	53.2	83	28	46.7	72	12.1%
Sequoyah County	137	46	52.9	89	30	30.5	33	42.3%
Stephens County	114	38	41.0	78	26	26.2	25	36.1%
Texas County	47	16	38.1	65	22	42.8	68	-12.3%
Tillman County	65	22	95.1	29	10	42.6	66	55.2%
Tulsa County	1,190	397	40.4	1,221	407	34.8	47	13.8%
Wagoner County	105	35	27.7	108	36	23.4	18	15.5%
Washington County	94	31	32.0	77	26	23.8	19	25.8%
Washita County	24	8	31.4	18	6	19.8	12	36.9%
Woods County	12	4	28.2	7	2	16.1	8	42.8%
Woodward County	52	17	43.1	45	15	33.0	37	23.4%

Child Abuse & Neglect Confirmations

Three-Year Number & Annual Average Number of Confirmations After Investigation
Three-Year Rate per 1,000 Children
Oklahoma & Counties: Fiscal Years 1984 - 1986 & 1998 - 2000

county name	1984-1986 number	1984-1986 annual average number	1984-1986 three-year percent	1998-2000 number	1998-2000 annual average number	1998-2000 three-year percent	1998-2000 rank	change over time
State	22,926	7,642	9.0	47,200	15,733	17.8		-96.6%
Adair County	157	52	8.9	482	161	25.7	65	-189.8%
Alfalfa County	57	19	12.1	81	27	21.9	51	-81.3%
Atoka County	77	26	7.5	178	59	17.8	37	-136.1%
Beaver County	10	3	1.8	13	4	2.7	1	-47.7%
Beckham County	98	33	6.2	513	171	32.7	74	-427.6%
Blaine County	171	57	16.3	321	107	37.1	76	-127.2%
Bryan County	549	183	22.6	374	125	14.0	27	38.0%
Caddo County	57	19	2.1	549	183	21.3	48	-899.2%
Canadian County	190	63	3.1	1,169	390	15.7	32	-408.1%
Carter County	279	93	7.7	732	244	20.4	46	-165.5%
Cherokee County	210	70	7.7	836	279	25.8	66	-237.1%
Choctaw County	79	26	5.5	318	106	26.0	67	-369.4%
Cimarron County	14	5	4.7	28	9	11.1	10	-134.2%
Cleveland County	984	328	7.8	2,183	728	14.1	28	-80.2%
Coal County	85	28	17.3	136	45	28.3	69	-63.3%
Comanche County	1,044	348	10.6	1,085	362	11.4	11	-7.7%
Cotton County	74	25	13.3	100	33	19.5	44	-46.4%
Craig County	121	40	11.2	156	52	15.0	31	-34.2%
Creek County	299	100	5.6	541	180	9.9	7	-75.2%
Custer County	170	57	8.2	237	79	12.0	16	-45.3%
Delaware County	107	36	5.3	574	191	22.2	53	-318.8%
Dewey County	36	12	7.9	33	11	9.1	4	-15.5%
Ellis County	33	11	8.1	30	10	10.0	8	-24.1%
Garfield County	728	243	15.1	968	323	22.1	52	-46.3%
Garvin County	454	151	21.1	731	244	35.8	75	-69.6%
Grady County	524	175	14.8	470	157	12.5	18	15.4%
Grant County	50	17	11.0	37	12	9.3	5	15.2%
Greer County	56	19	13.2	80	27	21.2	47	-61.0%
Harmon County	12	4	3.5	49	16	17.5	36	-394.9%
Harper County	8	3	2.4	21	7	8.1	2	-237.0%
Haskell County	13	4	1.5	125	42	14.0	25	-858.8%
Hughes County	120	40	11.5	106	35	10.9	9	5.3%
Jackson County	263	88	9.8	475	158	18.6	41	-90.2%
Jefferson County	10	3	1.7	106	35	21.6	49	-1197.4%
Johnston County	28	9	3.3	191	64	23.4	57	-601.0%
Kay County	221	74	5.7	907	302	24.4	60	-329.0%
Kingfisher County	140	47	11.7	95	32	8.3	3	29.0%
Kiowa County	114	38	12.0	191	64	23.7	58	-96.8%
Latimer County	24	8	2.9	148	49	17.9	38	-520.8%
Le Flore County	600	200	16.5	949	316	25.0	62	-51.1%
Lincoln County	198	66	8.2	368	123	14.0	26	-70.8%
Logan County	325	108	13.8	403	134	15.9	33	-15.7%
Love County	57	19	9.1	167	56	24.6	61	-171.0%
McClain County	146	49	7.7	426	142	19.6	45	-152.9%
McCurtain County	340	113	10.3	547	182	18.4	40	-77.6%
McIntosh County	167	56	14.2	420	140	32.1	73	-126.8%
Major County	129	43	18.4	81	27	13.7	24	25.8%
Marshall County	35	12	4.6	243	81	27.4	68	-497.1%
Mayes County	259	86	9.3	390	130	13.0	20	-40.8%
Murray County	151	50	15.4	158	53	17.1	35	-10.6%
Muskogee County	883	294	15.5	1,767	589	32.0	72	-107.0%
Noble County	45	15	4.8	172	57	19.2	43	-296.3%
Nowata County	71	24	8.3	175	58	22.4	55	-169.3%
Okfuskee County	89	30	9.5	82	27	9.4	6	0.8%
Oklahoma County	4,687	1,562	10.0	9,495	3,165	19.0	42	-90.3%
Okmulgee County	104	35	3.4	692	231	21.9	50	-549.2%
Osage County	129	43	3.8	472	157	13.4	22	-257.8%
Ottawa County	169	56	6.9	280	93	11.8	15	-70.5%
Pawnee County	189	63	14.8	217	72	16.5	34	-11.3%
Payne County	606	202	15.7	938	313	23.0	56	-46.3%
Pittsburg County	255	85	8.1	455	152	14.8	30	-82.4%
Pontotoc County	233	78	9.2	620	207	23.9	59	-160.1%
Pottawatomie County	434	145	9.1	1,283	428	25.6	64	-179.5%
Pushmataha County	37	12	4.0	344	115	38.6	77	-875.0%
Roger Mills County	12	4	3.2	31	10	11.5	12	-258.4%
Rogers County	356	119	7.8	735	245	12.7	19	-63.9%
Seminole County	239	80	10.9	436	145	22.3	54	-103.8%
Sequoyah County	159	53	5.4	806	269	25.5	63	-371.0%
Stephens County	114	38	3.3	474	158	14.5	29	-333.9%
Texas County	72	24	4.8	195	65	11.6	13	-142.1%
Tillman County	86	29	8.7	97	32	12.3	17	-42.1%
Tulsa County	2,774	925	7.1	5,642	1,881	13.1	21	-84.2%
Wagoner County	256	85	6.0	654	218	13.5	23	-125.6%
Washington County	274	91	7.2	1,070	357	29.6	70	-310.6%
Washita County	83	28	8.0	110	37	11.8	14	-47.0%
Woods County	199	66	30.5	164	55	31.1	71	-1.7%
Woodward County	298	99	16.8	273	91	18.3	39	-9.1%

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Child Deaths

Three-Year Number & Annual Average Number of Deaths of Children Age 1 through 14
Three-Year Rate per 100,000 Children Age 1 through 14
Oklahoma & Counties: 1984 - 1996 & 1998 - 2000

County	1984-1996 three-year number	1984-1996 annual average number	1984-1996 three-year rate/100,000	1998-2000 three-year number	1998-2000 annual average number	1998-2000 three-year rate/100,000	1998-2000 rank	change over time
State	814	271	41.5	573	191	28.2		32.2%
Adair County	1	0	7.5	5	2	35.0	50	-369.2%
Alfalfa County	2	1	57.5	2	1	72.0	74	-25.2%
Atoka County	3	1	38.4	4	1	53.3	69	-38.9%
Beaver County	1	0	23.3	1	0	27.2	34	-16.9%
Beckham County	6	2	48.5	8	3	66.6	73	-37.2%
Blaine County	4	1	49.3	4	1	60.5	72	-22.8%
Bryan County	8	3	42.9	3	1	14.8	16	65.5%
Caddo County	6	2	29.7	6	2	30.9	42	-4.0%
Canadian County	16	5	32.9	11	4	19.2	23	41.7%
Carter County	12	4	43.1	6	2	22.0	27	48.9%
Cherokee County	8	3	38.6	9	3	36.8	52	4.7%
Choctaw County	2	1	18.4	4	1	43.3	61	-134.9%
Cimarron County	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	tie for 1	###
Cleveland County	29	10	29.5	23	8	19.5	24	34.0%
Coal County	0	0	0.0	3	1	82.0	76	###
Comanche County	19	6	25.2	24	8	32.6	44	-29.3%
Cotton County	1	0	23.4	2	1	50.8	67	-117.1%
Craig County	2	1	24.2	2	1	25.7	32	-6.4%
Creek County	22	7	53.8	14	5	33.7	49	37.3%
Custer County	12	4	74.2	6	2	39.8	57	46.3%
Delaware County	6	2	39.2	3	1	15.3	18	60.9%
Dewey County	3	1	85.7	3	1	109.3	77	-27.6%
Ellis County	2	1	64.6	0	0	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Garfield County	22	7	58.8	13	4	38.6	54	34.4%
Garvin County	4	1	24.5	2	1	13.0	15	46.9%
Grady County	13	4	47.4	11	4	38.1	53	19.6%
Grant County	0	0	0.0	1	0	33.7	48	###
Greer County	1	0	30.8	0	0	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Harmon County	0	0	0.0	1	0	47.7	65	###
Harper County	1	0	39.3	1	0	52.0	68	-32.3%
Haskell County	6	2	87.8	4	1	59.4	71	32.3%
Hughes County	7	2	88.2	0	0	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Jackson County	5	2	24.0	1	0	5.0	10	79.0%
Jefferson County	1	0	21.8	2	1	54.5	70	-149.8%
Johnston County	1	0	15.5	0	0	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Kay County	11	4	36.5	12	4	42.0	59	-15.2%
Kingfisher County	7	2	75.9	4	1	46.2	63	39.1%
Kiowa County	5	2	69.7	1	0	16.6	21	76.2%
Latimer County	2	1	31.0	1	0	15.8	19	48.9%
Le Flore County	7	2	25.2	7	2	24.4	29	3.5%
Lincoln County	9	3	48.2	6	2	30.1	41	37.5%
Logan County	12	4	67.6	4	1	21.2	26	68.6%
Love County	2	1	41.7	1	0	19.8	25	52.5%
McClain County	7	2	48.7	6	2	36.3	51	25.4%
McCurtain County	6	2	23.8	9	3	39.7	56	-67.0%
McIntosh County	7	2	78.2	1	0	10.2	12	87.0%
Major County	1	0	18.5	0	0	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Marshall County	4	1	70.1	1	0	15.1	17	78.5%
Mayes County	5	2	23.2	6	2	26.2	33	-13.3%
Murray County	2	1	26.9	0	0	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Muskogee County	26	9	59.1	7	2	16.5	20	72.1%
Noble County	1	0	13.9	3	1	43.1	60	-210.8%
Nowata County	6	2	92.3	2	1	33.6	46	63.6%
Okfuskee County	6	2	85.9	3	1	45.7	62	46.8%
Oklahoma County	156	52	42.8	105	35	27.3	35	36.3%
Okmulgee County	20	7	84.9	7	2	29.1	38	65.7%
Osage County	12	4	45.2	6	2	22.3	28	50.6%
Ottawa County	8	3	42.4	6	2	33.1	45	21.9%
Pawnee County	4	1	40.5	1	0	9.9	11	75.4%
Payne County	9	3	30.0	4	1	12.8	14	57.2%
Pittsburg County	5	2	20.8	11	4	47.4	64	-127.5%
Pontotoc County	10	3	51.3	10	3	50.7	66	1.2%
Pottawatomie County	5	2	13.7	16	5	42.0	58	-206.3%
Pushmataha County	4	1	56.9	2	1	29.7	39	47.8%
Roger Mills County	3	1	103.4	0	0	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Rogers County	14	5	39.5	11	4	24.8	31	37.1%
Seminole County	9	3	54.0	5	2	33.6	47	37.7%
Sequoyah County	8	3	35.7	7	2	29.1	37	18.6%
Stephens County	8	3	30.4	3	1	12.0	13	60.5%
Texas County	5	2	43.5	4	1	31.5	43	27.5%
Tillman County	1	0	13.3	1	0	16.9	22	-26.7%
Tulsa County	139	46	45.6	83	28	24.8	30	45.7%
Wagoner County	12	4	36.0	11	4	29.7	40	17.4%
Washington County	14	5	47.5	11	4	39.7	55	16.4%
Washita County	3	1	37.5	2	1	28.3	36	24.5%
Woods County	4	1	80.5	0	0	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Woodward County	9	3	65.1	9	3	79.7	75	-22.4%

= zero base - cannot calculate change

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High School Dropouts

Three-Year Number and Annual Average Number of Youth (any age) Dropping Out of Any Grade
Three-Year Number and Annual Average Number of Youth Under Age 19 Dropping Out of High School (Grades 9 - 12)
Three-Year High School Dropout Rate (Youth under age 19 dropping out of grades 9 - 12)
Oklahoma & Counties: School Years 1994/1995 through 1996/1997 & 1997/1998 through 1999/2000

county name	1994/95-1996/97 three-year number of school dropouts all ages	1994/95-1996/97 annual average number of school dropouts all ages	1994/95-1996/97 three-year number of high school dropouts under age 19	1994/95-1996/97 annual average number of high school dropouts under age 19	three-year high school dropout rate	1997/98-1999/2000 three-year number of school dropouts all ages	1997/98-1999/2000 annual average number of school dropouts all ages	1997/98-1999/2000 three-year number of high school dropouts under age 19	1997/98-1999/2000 annual average number of high school dropouts under age 19	1997/1998-1999/2000 three-year high school dropout rate	1997/1998-1999/2000 rank	change over time
State	33,281	11,094	27,269	9,090	5.5	33,042	11,014	28,217	9,406	5.4		1.5%
Adair County	265	88	241	80	6.6	199	66	187	62	5.1	52	22.9%
Alfalfa County	24	8	22	7	2.8	6	2	4	1	0.5	2	83.6%
Atoka County	46	15	40	13	2.0	75	25	88	29	4.5	39	-120.4%
Beaver County	27	9	22	7	1.8	26	9	22	7	1.8	8	5.1%
Beckham County	210	70	160	53	5.2	208	69	166	55	5.1	54	1.9%
Blaine County	109	36	81	27	4.3	112	37	90	30	4.6	46	-7.9%
Bryan County	348	116	298	99	5.6	358	119	315	105	5.7	60	-2.3%
Caddo County	264	88	203	68	3.6	283	94	242	81	4.2	36	-16.0%
Canadian County	759	253	646	215	4.5	472	157	457	152	2.9	16	35.4%
Carter County	466	155	401	134	5.4	398	133	409	136	5.4	57	-0.4%
Cherokee County	402	134	330	110	7.4	362	121	323	108	6.7	72	9.8%
Choctaw County	132	44	105	35	3.9	112	37	112	37	4.2	34	-6.4%
Cimarron County	11	4	10	3	2.0	4	1	5	2	0.9	4	53.9%
Cleveland County	2,467	822	2,006	669	6.8	2,283	761	2,034	678	6.3	69	6.7%
Coal County	38	13	32	11	3.0	30	10	17	6	1.6	7	45.9%
Comanche County	1,276	425	1,012	337	5.7	930	310	830	277	4.6	44	19.8%
Cotton County	76	25	69	23	6.0	40	13	45	15	4.0	31	33.3%
Craig County	93	31	78	26	3.1	139	46	108	36	4.2	35	-32.4%
Creek County	649	216	542	181	5.0	533	178	413	138	3.7	27	25.1%
Custer County	233	78	188	63	4.5	265	88	216	72	4.9	48	-9.0%
Delaware County	427	142	329	110	6.9	426	142	347	116	6.4	70	7.2%
Dewey County	6	2	6	2	0.6	4	1	2	1	0.2	1	66.9%
Ellis County	11	4	11	4	1.2	17	6	22	7	2.8	14	-130.0%
Garfield County	535	178	434	145	5.0	506	169	399	133	4.5	41	10.5%
Garvin County	237	79	201	67	4.2	241	80	189	63	3.8	28	10.8%
Grady County	446	149	371	124	5.3	381	127	387	129	5.1	53	2.7%
Grant County	15	5	12	4	1.2	11	4	15	5	1.4	6	-10.4%
Greer County	53	18	46	15	5.3	52	17	46	15	5.0	50	5.7%
Harmon County	29	10	21	7	3.1	49	16	32	11	5.0	51	-62.1%
Harper County	9	3	8	3	1.0	14	5	15	5	2.0	9	-100.3%
Haskell County	110	37	90	30	4.6	130	43	124	41	6.0	63	-30.2%
Hughes County	172	57	124	41	5.1	292	97	181	60	7.6	76	-47.4%
Jackson County	185	62	125	42	2.7	127	42	117	39	2.4	11	11.6%
Jefferson County	53	18	51	17	4.4	53	18	46	15	3.7	25	16.2%
Johnston County	72	24	57	19	3.4	62	21	59	20	3.3	22	2.6%
Kay County	657	219	544	181	7.0	656	219	546	182	6.5	71	6.6%
Kingfisher County	105	35	96	32	3.2	101	34	98	33	3.0	17	4.7%
Kiowa County	131	44	114	38	5.9	111	37	59	20	3.3	20	44.3%

High School Dropouts

Three-Year Number and Annual Average Number of Youth (any age) Dropping Out of Any Grade
Three-Year Number and Annual Average Number of Youth Under Age 19 Dropping Out of High School (Grades 9 - 12)
Three-Year High School Dropout Rate (Youth under age 19 dropping out of grades 9 - 12)
Oklahoma & Counties: School Years 1994/1995 through 1996/1997 & 1997/1998 through 1999/2000

county name	1994/95-1996/97 three-year number of school dropouts all ages	1994/95-1996/97 annual average number of school dropouts all ages	1994/95-1996/97 three-year number of high school dropouts under age 19	1994/95-1996/97 annual average number of high school dropouts under age 19	three-year high school dropout rate	1997/98-1999/2000 three-year number of school dropouts all ages	1997/98-1999/2000 annual average number of school dropouts all ages	1997/98-1999/2000 three-year number of high school dropouts under age 19	1997/98-1999/2000 annual average number of high school dropouts under age 19	1997/1998-1999/2000 three-year high school dropout rate	1997/1998-1999/2000 rank	change over time
Latimer County	43	14	31	10	1.7	24	8	24	8	1.3	5	21.9%
Le Flore County	378	126	326	109	3.9	494	165	455	152	5.6	58	-43.0%
Lincoln County	257	86	228	76	4.4	180	60	166	55	3.1	19	30.5%
Logan County	190	63	157	52	3.8	207	69	159	53	3.7	26	2.6%
Love County	58	19	47	16	3.5	74	25	56	19	3.9	29	-10.6%
McClain County	188	63	159	53	3.4	187	62	204	68	5.1	55	-52.3%
McCurtain County	351	117	281	94	4.4	235	78	195	65	3.9	30	9.6%
McIntosh County	147	49	116	39	4.3	262	87	233	78	6.0	66	-41.3%
Major County	46	15	37	12	2.2	100	33	81	27	2.8	15	-28.3%
Marshall County	141	47	117	39	6.4	141	47	113	38	3.3	23	48.4%
Mayes County	424	141	359	120	6.2	378	126	302	101	6.0	64	3.4%
Murray County	61	20	54	18	2.7	60	20	49	16	2.4	12	11.0%
Muskogee County	872	291	731	244	6.3	814	271	706	235	6.0	65	4.1%
Noble County	92	31	73	24	3.6	60	20	55	18	2.7	13	25.1%
Nowata County	106	35	91	30	5.2	76	25	79	26	4.4	38	14.7%
Okfuskee County	100	33	80	27	4.0	137	46	127	42	6.1	68	-51.5%
Oklahoma County	7,345	2,448	5,940	1,980	7.5	7,358	2,453	6,294	2,098	7.5	75	0.0%
Okmulgee County	302	101	259	86	4.3	331	110	286	95	4.5	42	-4.0%
Osage County	226	75	201	67	5.6	188	63	177	59	4.9	49	12.4%
Ottawa County	331	110	255	85	5.3	385	128	339	113	7.0	73	-31.6%
Pawnee County	158	53	140	47	7.5	105	35	102	34	4.5	40	40.2%
Payne County	268	89	237	79	2.7	383	128	309	103	3.3	21	-20.3%
Pittsburg County	391	130	329	110	4.8	419	140	388	129	5.4	56	-12.4%
Pontotoc County	218	73	194	65	3.5	260	87	236	79	4.1	33	-18.8%
Pottawatomie County	708	236	579	193	5.6	734	245	567	199	5.7	59	-1.1%
Pushmataha County	111	37	98	33	4.9	86	29	85	28	4.0	32	18.4%
Roger Mills County	31	10	20	7	2.0	9	3	8	3	0.8	3	59.7%
Rogers County	554	185	439	146	4.4	580	193	491	164	4.4	37	0.0%
Seminole County	313	104	240	80	5.6	428	143	328	109	7.4	74	-32.9%
Sequoyah County	259	86	233	78	3.6	322	107	304	101	4.5	43	-27.8%
Stephens County	452	151	389	130	5.3	425	142	366	122	4.8	47	9.0%
Texas County	216	72	172	57	6.2	307	102	259	86	8.4	77	-34.8%
Tillman County	111	37	100	33	6.0	92	31	80	27	4.6	45	22.6%
Tulsa County	5,736	1,912	4,648	1,549	6.0	6,139	2,046	4,946	1,649	6.0	67	-0.2%
Wagoner County	376	125	310	103	6.6	375	125	291	97	5.7	61	13.2%
Washington County	408	136	330	110	4.2	322	107	273	91	3.3	24	21.1%
Washita County	39	13	32	11	1.7	63	21	57	19	3.0	18	-73.8%
Woods County	39	13	33	11	2.5	41	14	33	11	2.4	10	4.1%
Woodward County	87	29	78	26	2.3	193	64	197	66	5.8	62	-146.9%

Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests

Three-Year Number & Annual Average Number of Arrests of Youths Age 10 through 17 for Violent Crimes
Three-Year Rate per 100,000 Youths Age 10 through 17
Oklahoma & Counties: 1990 - 1992 & 1998 - 2000

county name	1990-1992 three-year number	1990-1992 annual average number	1990-1992 three-year rate/100,000	1998-2000 three-year number	1998-2000 annual average number	1998-2000 three-year rate/100,000	1998-2000 rank	change 1990-1998
State	3,738	1,246	334.1	3,105	1,035	251.4		24.8%
Adair County	3	1	37.1	17	6	189.6	56	-410.8%
Alfalfa County	5	2	266.4	0	0	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Atoka County	1	0	20.5	9	3	181.0	50	-783.9%
Beaver County	1	0	41.2	0	0	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Beckham County	13	4	186.7	6	2	81.1	23	56.5%
Blaine County	19	6	469.5	5	2	120.0	32	74.4%
Bryan County	14	5	124.8	8	3	63.4	15	49.2%
Caddo County	24	8	210.7	22	7	174.0	44	17.4%
Canadian County	57	19	184.7	56	19	155.2	40	16.0%
Carter County	34	11	208.7	76	25	443.3	74	-112.4%
Cherokee County	11	4	86.3	16	5	104.4	28	-21.0%
Choctaw County	21	7	343.4	22	7	364.8	73	-6.2%
Cimarron County	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	tie for 1	###
Cleveland County	99	33	159.4	63	21	86.5	25	45.7%
Coal County	0	0	0.0	3	1	126.3	35	###
Comanche County	172	57	428.1	113	38	274.0	67	36.0%
Cotton County	1	0	42.4	6	2	248.9	63	-486.7%
Craig County	4	1	84.6	8	3	155.6	41	-83.9%
Creek County	25	8	104.6	37	12	140.3	36	-34.2%
Custer County	17	6	188.6	17	6	182.1	53	3.4%
Delaware County	6	2	62.2	7	2	56.2	13	9.7%
Dewey County	3	1	143.7	2	1	105.2	29	26.8%
Ellis County	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	tie for 1	###
Garfield County	38	13	192.4	14	5	68.4	17	64.4%
Garvin County	20	7	210.1	27	9	272.0	66	-29.5%
Grady County	24	8	147.0	33	11	181.5	51	-23.4%
Grant County	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	tie for 1	###
Greer County	1	0	54.5	4	1	210.5	60	-285.9%
Harmon County	0	0	0.0	2	1	142.5	38	###
Harper County	2	1	134.9	0	0	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Haskell County	0	0	0.0	2	1	46.3	11	###
Hughes County	8	3	168.5	9	3	183.3	54	-8.8%
Jackson County	35	12	337.5	20	7	179.4	49	46.9%
Jefferson County	5	2	200.3	4	1	166.5	42	16.9%
Johnston County	6	2	153.5	7	2	175.4	46	-14.3%
Kay County	60	20	357.2	80	27	461.8	76	-29.3%
Kingfisher County	8	3	158.5	2	1	36.0	10	77.3%
Kiowa County	73	24	1818.6	3	1	76.0	21	95.8%
Latimer County	7	2	178.3	18	6	454.2	75	-154.8%
LeFlore County	15	5	88.2	15	5	81.7	24	7.4%
Lincoln County	8	3	68.7	16	5	122.8	33	-78.7%
Logan County	18	6	162.0	25	8	200.0	57	-23.5%
Love County	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	tie for 1	###
McClain County	6	2	66.0	6	2	55.8	12	15.4%
McCurtain County	42	14	304.0	14	5	98.4	27	67.6%
McIntosh County	3	1	52.2	12	4	181.7	52	-247.8%
Major County	7	2	232.4	5	2	167.5	43	27.9%
Marshall County	0	0	0.0	5	2	117.5	31	###
Mayes County	3	1	23.8	9	3	62.9	14	-164.1%
Murray County	5	2	115.1	8	3	178.1	47	-54.8%
Muskogee County	134	45	526.5	84	28	324.9	71	38.3%
Noble County	9	3	224.2	6	2	140.6	37	37.3%
Nowata County	5	2	140.1	7	2	185.4	55	-32.4%
Okfuskee County	3	1	71.9	10	3	231.2	61	-221.4%
Oklahoma County	1,217	406	615.2	761	254	345.6	72	43.8%
Okmulgee County	38	13	289.3	39	13	257.7	64	10.9%
Osage County	9	3	55.5	12	4	69.2	19	-24.7%
Ottawa County	10	3	98.3	10	3	88.1	26	10.4%
Pawnee County	2	1	33.8	2	1	30.7	9	9.0%
Payne County	35	12	210.4	33	11	178.1	48	15.3%
Pittsburg County	16	5	107.7	27	9	174.9	45	-62.4%
Pontotoc County	6	2	51.5	26	9	209.0	58	-305.7%
Pottawatomie County	73	24	328.0	59	20	245.8	62	25.1%
Pushmataha County	6	2	152.0	14	5	316.0	70	-107.9%
Roger Mills County	2	1	126.1	0	0	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Rogers County	11	4	50.2	21	7	75.1	20	-49.8%
Seminole County	13	4	140.9	20	7	210.0	59	-49.1%
Sequoyah County	11	4	79.1	23	8	150.0	39	-89.5%
Stephens County	8	3	50.8	20	7	123.6	34	-143.3%
Texas County	1	0	15.6	23	8	295.6	69	-1790.1%
Tillman County	17	6	438.2	11	4	283.4	68	35.3%
Tulsa County	1,116	372	670.5	992	331	522.3	77	22.1%
Wagoner County	7	2	34.1	15	5	63.7	16	-87.1%
Washington County	32	11	192.2	45	15	258.8	65	-34.7%
Washita County	3	1	72.9	5	2	107.6	30	-47.6%
Woods County	0	0	0.0	2	1	77.9	22	###
Woodward County	30	10	412.3	5	2	69.0	18	83.3%

= zero base - cannot calculate change

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